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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1876. NO. 193.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Large Number of Bills Passed.

Tariff Resolutions to Come Up In the House To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 19, 1876.

SENATE.

The Inclined Plane bill was reported favorably.

Among the bills passed was the following: Authorizing cities of the second class to extend the time of payment of municipal liens.

The Senate met in afternoon session at four o'clock. The following bills passed second reading:

Supplementary act providing for the election of aldermen and justices of the peace.

Act for the punishment of minors who induce persons licensed to sell vinous, spiritous or malt liquors to furnish the same contrary to law.

Supplementary act authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the association, except under certain circumstances.

Mr. Long's act authorizing telegraph lines between offices and mills.

A large number of House bills were passed on first reading, among which was the Duquesne Inclined Plane Railway, South Side. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Zern moved to reconsider the vote by which House bill No. 304, repealing the prohibitory liquor law in the borough of Minersville, had been defeated.

Mr. Christy bitterly opposed the motion, claiming that Mr. Zern was meddling in something that didn't concern him.

Mr. Zern, in reply, stated that he had received a large number of petitions asking for this repeal, and upon these he based his action.

The motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 80 to 95.

Quite a sensation was occasioned by the Boom Investigating Committee, in asking, in open House, for subpœnas for Herdic, Embick and Collins.

The propriety of doing this was discussed by Messrs. Christy, Wolfe, Hays and others, and subpœnas were finally ordered to be issued, returnable to the bar of the House.

A number of bills passed second reading.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock.

Mr. Reighard moved to reconsider the vote accepting the invitation to attend the Centennial opening, for the reason that said invitation was not to members of the Legislature as a body, but to members individually. Agreed to.

The following bills passed third reading:

Supplementary act repealing the road laws in Cecil township, Washington county.

Act making appropriation for the continuance of the geological survey of the State.

Act to repeal the act relating to locating, opening and repairing public roads and highways in Sewickley township, Westmoreland county.

Mr. Faunce, from the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the Senate resolutions relative to the Morrison tariff bill pending in Congress, made the following report, but objections having been made, the report lays over until to-morrow:

Resolved, If the House of Representatives concur, That our Senators in Congress be requested to vote against and use all honorable means to procure the defeat of any tariff bill in Congress that looks to imposing duties on tea and coffee.

Resolved, That the necessities of the Government for an honest payment of interest upon and principal of the public debt require the imposition of tariff duties upon foreign imports; that custom duties are the least odious form of taxation upon the people, and that in the adjustment thereof our Senators in Congress are instructed and our members requested to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the imposition of such rates as will protect and save the great manufacturing interests and raw material industries of the Commonwealth, and give to labor steady employment and remunerative wages, and that upon those interests and that production we believe that no reduction upon present rates should be made by Congress.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and members of Congress a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

Several appropriation bills passed finally, making appropriations for institutions throughout the State.

An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors and destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State was considered on third reading. It had received 101 votes upon its passage, when a point of order was raised that the bill was unconstitutional. Pending consideration, the House adjourned.

Thomas Collins voluntarily appeared this afternoon before the Boom Investigation Committee. He knew nothing whatever of any improper means used in the passage of the Boom bill, and nothing was elicited in his testimony of interest to the public. Swan and Carson were also before the committee.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Dom Pedro and suite passed through Chicago yesterday morning without pausing, giving no opportunity for a demonstration.

Judge Lawrence, in the New York Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the complaint in the suit of Roderick McKee against Richard Chenery for lobby service at Washington, although a written agreement was put in evidence.

A special from Baxter Springs, Kansas, says at about ten o'clock yesterday morning, two men entered the Baxter Bank, presented a pistol at the head of the cashier, went through the safe and escaped into Indian Territory with three thousand dollars. Officers and a number of citizens are in close pursuit.

On Tuesday night John Burgeson and Ehric Linde, in a fit of drunken rage, drove Mrs. Burgeson, wife of the former, from the house, at Oneida III., and in the most cruel manner murdered her son, a boy about five years old, bruising the body horribly, and fracturing the skull in seven places. Both parties have been committed, and there is much excitement over the deed.

The charge of embezzlement against F. B. Curtis, who for three years past has had charge in St. Louis of the business of Kent & Miller, clothing manufacturers of Syracuse, New York, which has been before the Court of Criminal Correction for some time past, was dismissed yesterday by Judge McGinnis, and Mr. Curtis entered suit against Kent & Miller for malicious prosecution, libel and slander, claiming damages in fifty thousand dollars.

In the suits in behalf of the city of New York against the members of the Tweed ring for the recovery of the amounts of which they plundered the public treasury, the counsel for Garvey, the ring plasterer, filed an answer yesterday, stating his willingness to restore his share as soon as the amount can be ascertained. The same counsel are preparing a similar answer in behalf of John H. Keyser, the ring plumber.

David R. Young, for forty years a respected resident of Louisville, was fatally injured yesterday by Geo. W. Levy, Chief of the Fire Department. Young was crossing a street and Levy, who was mounted and proceeding as fast as his horse could carry him to a fire, failed to see him in time to stop the horse. Young was knocked senseless and is not expected to recover. Levy was arrested and paroled. Young is seventy years old, and has been cared for since the accident at Levy's expense.

Eighteen thousand dollars were collected at the Moody and Sankey meeting yesterday, making the total received of $143,000. Only $10,000 of this sum was cash, the balance being subscriptions contingent on $200,000 being raised. Strenuous efforts will be made to raise the balance required in a few days. At the final meeting five thousand persons were unable to get into the Hippodrome, and every seat was filled. Mr. Moody spoke chiefly to young converts, taking for his text the word "Abie." He concluded as follows: "But now the time has come to say goodbye. Let us rather say good night, for the morning will soon break and we will meet again in the beautiful dawn beyond the river of death. We will meet on high when the night is over." Mr. Moody then prayed fervently and eloquently. He was deeply moved as he neared the end, and thousands present wept aloud. Mr. Sankey sang a farewell hymn to the air of "Home, Sweet Home," and the services ended. Mr. Moody goes to Florida in a few days.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published.

POLITICAL.

Indiana Democratic Convention

AN OLD-FASHIONED HOT 'UN.

WILLIAMS NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR

A SWEETLY PRETTY PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Illinois to Hold Two Democratic Conventions.

Blaine Gets the Montana Delegation.

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 19.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 10:20 by General Manson, Chairman of the State Committee, and, after prayer, was organized with Hon. Thos. R. Cobb, of Knox county, as Permanent Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report when called on, an attempt was made to proceed with the ballot for Governor.

Hon. Wm. S. Holman, Hon. Franklin Landers and Judge Niblack being before the convention, Mr. Landers appeared in the gallery and demanded that his name be withdrawn, for the reason that he had from the first intended, and did now intend that his name and Judge Holman's should not be before the convention together. This was met with cries of "no, no," from all parts of the house, and much confusion existed for some time.

At this point the name of Hon. D. W. Voorhees was presented as a compromise candidate. An attempt was made to call the roll, but it was found impossible to do so. The Committee on Resolutions was therefore allowed to report, when another attempt at a ballot was made, the utmost confusion and excitement prevailing. Messrs. Holman and Landers were again nominated, and again withdrawn. Mr. Landers appeared in person again and peremptorily demanded that his name be withdrawn.

Jas. D. Williams, of Knox county, was here offered as a compromise, and an attempt to nominate him by acclamation was made, but the convention would not allow a vote. General M. D. Manson's name was now offered. The Chair ordered the roll called for a ballot, when Landers was again placed in nomination, it being understood that Mr. Holman's name was positively withdrawn.

The wildest excitement here prevailed, motions of all kinds being made; and the Chair being unable to control the convention, ordered the band on the stage to play, after which a ballot was commenced, the delegates voting according to preference, and not regarding the withdrawals, resulting as follows: Holman, 916; Landers, 898; Manson, 23; Williams, 28. No choice being expressed (900 being necessary). Mr. Landers again appeared, demanding to be heard, and protesting against his name being used while votes were cast for Mr. Holman. The Chair here announced that Messrs. Holman and Landers were both withdrawn, and ordered a ballot, with Mr. Williams as the only name before the Convention. Toward the close, it being apparent that Mr. Williams had the nomination, it was then moved that Williams be declared the unanimous choice of the convention for Governor which motion carried without the result of the second ballot being announced. Isaac Gray, of Randolph, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

The following is the ticket nominated by the Democratic State Convention to-day: Governor—James D. Williams, of Knox county; Lieutenant Governor—Isaac P. Grey, of Randolph county; Judges of the Supreme Court, First district, S. H. Buskirk, of Monroe county; Second district, A. G. Downey, of Ohio county; Third district, John Pettit, of Tippecanoe county; Fourth district, James L. Worden, of Allen county; Secretary of State—John E. Neff, of Randolph county; Auditor of State—E. Henderson, of Morgan county; Treasurer of State—Benjamin C. Shaw, of Marrion county; Attorney General—C. A. Buskirk, of Monroe county; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. H. Smart, of Allen county; Clerk of Supreme Court—Gabrill Schmuck, of Perry county; Reporter of Supreme Court—Augustus N. Martin, of Wells county. The following is the platform adopted:

The Democracy of Indiana declare their fidelity to all the provisions of the Federal Constitution, to a perpetual union of the States, to local self-government in every section, to all public trusts and obligations, to the honest payment of the public debt, to the preservation of the public faith, to the maintenance of the public schools, to the pure and economical administration of the Federal, State and municipal governments. They contemplate with alarm the distress that prevails, the widespread financial ruin that impends over the people, and the corruption that pervades the public service, and they charge that these evils are the direct results of the present government, unwise legislation, vicious financial policy, the great contraction of the currency, and the extravagance and selfishness of the party and its officials who have so long held unchecked control. Inviting all who believe in and earnestly desire official purity and fidelity, the adjustment of financial questions upon a sound basis, having a regard for the interests and welfare of the whole people, and not a class, and the recognition of the final settlement of all questions submitted to the arbitrament of the sword to unite with them, they declare:

First, That the civil service of the Government has become corrupt, and is made the object of personal gain, and that it is the first duty which the people owe to themselves and the Government to restore the tests of honesty, capacity and fidelity in the selection of persons to fill all public positions.

Second, The repeated exposures of corruption in the administration of every branch of public affairs call for continued and thorough investigation, not only that corrupt practices may be brought to light and guilty parties punished, but also that it may be made clear to the people that their only remedy for reform is by making a general and thorough change.

Third, That retrenchment and economy are indispensible in Federal, State and municipal administration, as an essential means towards lessening the burdens of the people; and we commend the efforts of the majority of the House of Representatives for the reduction of the expenses of the Federal Government to a just standard, and their determination to lessen the number of useless officers.

Fourth, We believe in our ancient doctrine, that gold and silver are the true and safe basis for this currency, and we are in favor of measures and policies that will produce uniformity in value in the coin and paper money of the country, without destroying or embarrassing the business interests of the people.

Fifth, We oppose the contraction of the volume of our paper currency, and declare in favor of the adoption of measures looking to the gradual retirement of the circulation of the national banks and the substitution therefor of circulating notes issued by and controlled by the Government.

Sixth, We recognize with patriotic satisfaction the vast recuperative energies with which our country is endowed, and we observe that in spite of the interference of the laws of commerce which has been practiced, our currency has improved in proportion as our wealth has increased, and the sense of national and local security has been confirmed; we are, therefore, of the opinion that a natural return to specie payments will be promoted by the increase of national wealth and industries, by the assurances of harmony at home and peace abroad, and by strengthening our public credit under a wise and economical administration of our national finances.

Seventh, The legal tender notes constitute a safe currency, and one especially valuable to the debtor classes, because of its legal tender quality, and we demand the repeal of the legislation enacted by the Republican party providing for its withdrawal from circulation and the substitution therefor of national bank paper.

Eighth, The act of Congress for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, was a party measure, devised in secret caucus for party ends, and forced through the House of Representatives without the allowance of amendment or debate under party discipline; it paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, is a standing threat upon business men, and should at once be repealed without any condition whatever.

Ninth, As Democrats we may indulge in laudable pride at the great success of our common school system, which had its origin in Democratic policy and its development in Democratic measures; we will stand by and forever maintain our constitutional provision which guarantees our common school fund from diminution and misappropriation, and its use only to support non-sectarian common schools; and we denounce as dangerous to the schools the Republican politicians who, for party ends, have sought to bring them into political and sectarian controversy.

Tenth, We believe that a license law properly guarded is the true principle in legislation upon the liquor traffic.

Eleventh, It is not the right of any political party to make the just claims of the Union soldiers, their widows and children, the subject of partisan controversy, for such rights are most secure when protected by all the people, and are endangered only when thrown into the political arena by demagogues; we will stand by and maintain their rights to honors, to pensions and to equal bounties, not as partisans, but because it is our pleasure and duty as citizens.

Twelfth, That the jurisdiction of the Federal courts in civil cases has been extended as to become burdensome to the people in increased expense, and compelling them to try their causes at places remote from their homes.

Thirteenth, We approved the bill which recently passed the House of Representatives, prohibiting members of Congress and all officers and employees of the United States from contributing money to influence elections.

Fourteenth, We are opposed to the assumption by Congress of the debts of the District of Columbia, which were contracted by the late corrupt ring, and we believe the Government should pay her equal and just proportion for local improvements the same as other owners of property and no more.

Fifteenth, That the people of Indiana recognize with pride and pleasure the eminent public services of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks; that in all public trusts he has been faithful to duty, and in his public and private life pure and without blemish; we therefore declare that he is our unanimous choice for the Presidency of the United States.

Sixteenth, That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention this day appointed be and they are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this State in said Convention as a unit in such manner as the majority of the delegates may determine.

Seventeenth, That we are opposed to the payment of any part of the rebel debt, or to any payment whatever for emancipated slaves or the property of rebels destroyed in war.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY TO HOLD TWO STATE CONVENTIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 19.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee to-day, a resolution was adopted that it is expedient to hold two State Democratic conventions, the first on the 22d of June, to select only delegates to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and the other to nominate a State ticket and also to be named hereafter.

BLAINE GETS THE MONTANA DELEGATION.

HELENA, MONTANA, April 19.—The Republican Territorial Convention, in session at Deer Lodge, Montana, to-day, instructed the delegates for Blaine. The proceedings were stormy.

CALIFORNIA TO BE REPRESENTED IN THE GREENBACK CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—A convention has been called to meet at Sacramento on the 29th inst., to choose delegates to the National Greenback Convention at Indianapolis, May 17th.

MEXICO.

News of the Revolution—Hard Fighting Expected Within a Few Days.

GALVESTON, April 19.—A special to the *News* from Brownsville, 19th, says: The following is just received from Ringgold, 18th, 9 P. M.: The stage from Monterey, which arrived at Camargo this evening, brings the following, which may be considered reliable: The Government maintains a firm attitude. Quirago, with 500 men, is hunting for Trevino, and it is thought they met at Rumos to-day. General Pedro Martinez is expected in Monterey with 600 cavalry. Generals Aranella and Palacios are *en route* to the frontier with their respective corps. General Conda entered Montery on Saturday last with 4,000 infantry from the mountain, four pieces of cannon and funds to pay the troops. Naranjo will enter Mier to-day with 600 men. General Fuero, commanding the forces at Monterey, does not allow correspondence of any kind from the interior to pass Montierey. The telegraph lines between Monterey and Mexico are in good working order.

RIO GRANDE CITY, April 19, 3 P. M.—Mier was taken yesterday at one P. M., by Naranje and Vara with 450 men. All the Custom House officials and employees have gone to Montemorelos. The citizens made no resistance, the revolutionists entering without opposition. Naranje is expected at Camargo this evening. Large forces of Government troops are on the way to the Rio Grande, and some hard fighting may be looked for within a few days.

THE RED BRETHREN.

Salutary Effects of the Thrashing Given to Crazy Horse—The Indians Remarkably Docile.

OMAHA, April 19.—An official telegram to General Crook, from Fort Laramie, yesterday, conveys the information that no Indians have left either Red Cloud or Spotted Tail Agencies since the fight with Crazy Horse on Powder river. A few men went out to bring in their own people, and some of them have returned, accompanied by Northern Sioux. The Cheyennes at Red Cloud are alarmed, and talk of going North. The indications are that the thrashing given Crazy Horse has affected the Ogallallas so favorably that they will likely keep quiet. Major Noyan is of the opinion that three hundred Ogallallas would go with an expedition against Northern Indians, if they were allowed to keep what they captured. The Northern Sioux have stolen their stock lately. The Indians at the agencies are remarkably docile. A few miners have been killed near the Hills lately.

CASUALTIES.

Explosion of Gas at Walker's Mills—Three Men Injured.

WALKER'S MILLS, PA., April 19.—About 8:30 this morning, in taking out a rib in the Pennsylvania mines, the gas collected, and was exploded from the miners' lamps, frightfully burning Thomas Burns in the face, arms and breast, and slightly burning William McGraghan on the left arm and face. James Crochan was thrown by the force of the explosion five or six rods and badly shaken. It is said the inspector first called refused to go three hundred yards to attend the injured men, and no other doctor could be found at eleven o'clock.

Crevasses and Their Effects.

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—A convention of the parishes of the States subject to overflow from breaks and crevasses in the Mississippi, called by the Executive Committee appointed at the convention of last year to meet here, met to-day. The object of the convention is to enlist the aid of Congress in making the coast levee a national work, and also get Congress to take hold of the subject as one affecting *in solido* all the river States. A Committee on Credentials was appointed.

The *Times* says: What is known as the Bass levee, at Point Lookout, in Carroll parish, is the largest protection levee in the State of Louisiana. The break there is a mile wide, and the waters are flowing through without making a riffle. The loss is tremendous, and it is estimated it will reduce the crop sent to this city 250,000 bales. On the Mississippi side the Brick Ridge and Wade breaks will devastate Bolivar, Jaquena and Warren counties, which will be equally as large as on the opposite side.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—A crevasse at Delhi, on Monday night, caused great alarm at Friar's Point, and a meeting was at that point turned out *en masse* to try to repair the break in the levee, which is reported a hundred yards wide and the water pouring through with fearful force, at last accounts, and overflowing plantations at Moon Lake, and will find its outlet through the Cold Water and Talahatchee rivers.

The Splendid Results of Tuesday's Election in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Almost complete returns from the city election show a sweeping victory for the Republican and Municipal Reform ticket. The following were elected: Clinton Briggs over Clarke Lipe, for City Treasurer, by a majority of 5,018; Tuthill over Adams, for City Attorney, by a majority of 4,778; Butz over Hearing, for City Clerk, by a majority of 5,398; Brodover Bonfield, for Clerk of Police Court, by a majority of 6,068. Of the above mentioned Briggs is the only man who appeared on the Democratic ticket. Hoyne had no opposition for Mayor. His vote was about 33,000. But few of the new Common Council are elected from what is known here as the Bummer crowd.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To Day—Rising or stationary barometer, stationary followed by falling temperature, southeast to southwest winds and clear weather.

A report is current in France that the United States contemplate the annexation of Hayti.

Parties arriving from Custer City telegraph from Fort Laramie that passengers had arrived at Custer City, *via* Yankton, who were obliged to leave the coach sixty miles from there, and with packs on their backs walk into Custer, thirty-eight days from Yankton.

Advices at Montreal from Gaspa state that there is great distress on the coast. The supply of flour and hay is giving out, and unless navigation opens early it is feared many will die of hunger. One woman died at Percy last week of starvation and at Malbie De Baracheas several families are starving. Horses are dying and the farmers are already killing off their whole stock.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A GIGANTIC SLANDER MILL.

"Democratic Bureau of Correspondence"

1,300 Rural Sheets Furnished with Ready-Made Lies.

The Thing Run in Tilden's Interest.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL TAXATION

Falling Off of $5,000,000 Feared

New Internal Revenue Districts.

Frantic Efforts to Save Official Scalps.

Erie in a Bad Way for Fear of Losing Headquarters of the District.

Headquarters Wanted in Both Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

ORIGINAL PLAN TO BE ADHERED TO.

Probable Result of Schenck Investigation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1876.

A Gigantic Slander Mill.

Certain of the Democratic managers here have established a Democratic bureau of correspondence. They have printing presses and material which turn out correspondence prepared by a corps of men employed for the purpose, and contribute to thirteen hundred Democratic newspapers, generally rural weeklies, in every part of the country. The amount of corruption thus drawn forth from the imaginations of these scribes and emptied into the swill tub of Democratic journalism is amazing.

It is asserted that Governor Tilden, of New York, visited Washington *incog* last week, and spent a portion of an evening at these headquarters. It is ascertained that the business is really under the direction of ten or twelve leading Democratic politicians, who are running it in the interest of Tilden. The ammunition which is thus furnished to the unsophisticated rural editors is of course manufactured to suit the purposes in view. The Republican party is the target for these missiles.

The Receipts from Internal Taxation for the present fiscal year, it is feared, will fall short of the estimates by about five millions. This is attributed to two causes, the suspension of the manufacture of spirits in sections where the whisky seizures were most made, and the agitation of a reduction of the tax fifty cents a gallon.

The Pittsburgh Depository.

Representative Hopkins has received letters from the Clearing House and prominent bankers and business men in Pittsburgh, remonstrating against the discontinuance of the depository at Pittsburgh. He will lay these before Treasurer New to-morrow, with a view to a recommendation to Congress on the subject from that officer.

The New Internal Revenue Districts.

A movement is on foot to change the headquarters of one of the proposed new internal revenue districts from Erie to Franklin. The contest is between Lynch, the present Collector at Erie, and Brown, at Greenville. A pressure is also being brought to bear on the internal revenue authorities to have the Allegheny river made the boundary between the two districts, which would lead to the retention of the officers at Allegheny and Pittsburgh. It can be stated that stronger reasons than those thus far given will have to be presented in order to insure any modification of the plan as determined upon, and as first stated in full in these dispatches.

Collector Lynch, of Erie, telegraphs that he will be here to-morrow. Considerable feeling has been created through the proposed abolition of the collector's office at Erie and removal to Franklin. It will be shown that two-thirds of the taxes are paid by Erie county.

Probable Outcome of the Schenck Investigation.

It is expected that the Schenck investigation will be concluded within a few days. It is intimated that the Republican Senators will unite in a censure of his connection with the Emma mine enterprise, although the honesty of his motives will not be questioned. The Democratic members of the committee favor a censure of the Administration for permitting him to remain in office after his connection with the Emma mine became known.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1876.

EMMA MINE INQUIRY.

In the Emma mine investigation to-day, ex-Senator Stewart testified that he advised Lyon to send Senator Morton a retaining fee of $1,000, having previously informed the Senator that, if the suit turned out well, he should have a larger compensation. After seeing Senator Morton's testimony, and not knowing whether Lyon had complied with his suggestion, he wrote to the Denver bank for information whether a draft had been paid. Lyon in favor of Senator Morton, and the reply was, there was no evidence that such check had been drawn.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION TO BE ARGUED.

In the Kilbourne case to-day, Judge Carter stated that he wished to hear argument of the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives fully argued, and refused to entertain the motion to admit Kilbourne to bail at this time. The arguments will probably last several days.

POST TRADERSHIPS.

The Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, to-day, heard A. E. Reynolds, of the firm of Lee & Reynolds, post traders, at Camp Supply, Indian Territory. Reynolds testified that he secured the appointment through General Hedrick, and paid him $4,000. He then sold it, and upon the Brick Ridge and Wade breaks will devastate Bolivar, Jaquena and Warsold the Brick Ridge and Wade breaks will devastate Bolivar, Jaquena and Warren counties, which will be equally as large as on the opposite side.

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Checkered Front Removed.

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procuring the passage of a bill passed by the House for the benefit of a Colorado immigration land scheme. He says he received no money whatever for his services in his capacity of member of Congress, but whatever he received was in pursuance of a contract made with parties in England in 1868, for legal advice and information in relation to American law.

DISBURSEMENTS OF SILVER.

The Treasury to-day disbursed, in exchange for fractional currency, about $35,000 in silver.

BRISTOW DEMANDS A HEARING IN ORDER TO SQUELCH ANOTHER LIE.

Secretary Bristow has addressed the following letter to Hon. B. G. Caulfield Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice:

SIR: My attention has been called to the Washington dispatches to the Baltimore *Gazette* of this day (copy inclosed), from which it appears that some time last week Mr. T. W. Bartley, of this city, appeared before your committee and detailed rumors under oath affecting my official integrity. This witness is represented as having sworn, upon information and belief, in substance that while I was United States Attorney for the District of Kentucky, a number of distilleries were seized at my instance, and that soon after, upon an offer of a large sum of money, I resigned and procured the appointment of my assistant, Colonel Wharton, as my successor, became counsel for these distillers, and in accordance with the terms of the alleged agreement procured the release of their property. It is difficult to credit a statement that an officer of the Government who could be reached by your committee in a few minutes should be allowed to remain in ignorance of the exact character of such testimony for nearly a week, and that no opportunity to meet charges of so serious a nature should be afforded him. In the absence of any definite information from your committee in regard to what the witness really stated under oath, and without reference to the alleged denial of these statements by another witness, I must promptly meet the slander as I find it in the public prints, even at the risk of appearing to reflect upon the methods of your committee. The story, whether testified to by Mr. Bartley or any one else before your committee, is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. I trust your committee will recognize the propriety of giving me an opportunity to meet this baseless slander promptly, and for this purpose I request that the officers of the court, including the Judge thereof, be brought before your committee and subjected to a public examination touching all matters alleged by the witness in question, either by direct statement or innuendo, and if need be that the records of the court be examined for the purpose of showing that no such cases existed; at least, that I had no connection with any such. Furthermore, I claim the right to be heard personally before your committee under oath, touching all matters referred to by any of the witnesses who have been examined on this subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. H. BRISTOW.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1876.

SENATE.

The galleries were again crowded this morning, the ladies predominating. So great, indeed, was the rush that it became necessary to close some of the doors after the Senate was called to order. Tables and seats for the managers of impeachment, accused and counsel, were arranged as on Monday.

Immediately after the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, the CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President, vetoing the act fixing the salary of the Treasurer of the United States.

Ex-Secretary Belknap and counsel entered at 12:25 and at 12:30 legislative business was suspended to resume the impeachment trial.

The managers having taken their places, Mr. Lord sent to the Secretary's desk and had read the answer adopted by the House of Representatives to the plea of Belknap, to the effect that at the time of the commission of the acts charged, Belknap was an officer of the United States, and was such officer until after the House, by its proper committee, had completed the investigation into the charges against him, and were preparing for his impeachment facts known to all who would be respected. Mr. Carpenter, for the accused, asked for a copy of the replication of the House, and until Monday next to answer.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted an order that the respondent file his answer to the replication of the House by the 24th inst., and that the managers file their rejoinder by the 26th, and that the trial proceed on the 27th inst. Agreed to, after some discussion.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, it was ordered that the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourn until the 27th inst., at 12:30 P. M.

Legislative business was then resumed, and the House bill to define the tax on fermented and malt liquors was passed. Before the passage of the above bill, it was amended so that nothing in the act shall have the effect to change the provisions of law respecting evidence in any prosecution or suit.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate any information in relation to the present situation and disturbances in the Sioux reservation, and whether military force has been interposed therein, and, if so, if it was by authority of the Department of the Interior, and the reason for such interposition. Agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN called up the motion entered by him several days ago, to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to counting the votes for President and Vice President was passed. He said he did not think the bill which passed the Senate could pass the House of Representatives, and the result would be that there would be no new law on the subject. He believed some law should be passed. He thought there were fatal omissions in the bill which had been passed.

Mr. MORTON spoke at some length as to the necessity of having a new law on this subject, and said since the bill had passed the Senate, a circumstance had been discovered which would startle the country when made public.

Mr. BAYARD inquired as to the nature of it.

Mr. MORTON said he would not mention names, but it was a case where a Vice President was counting for President, being himself a candidate, counted a false or void return in his own favor. The fact was in possession of one of the Senators from Vermont.

Mr. THURMAN said he had seen it stated in a newspaper that this Vice President, when his attention was called to the fact that the return was false, directed the Clerk to count it, and then tore up the paper. That great man never did such a thing. It was no use to conceal the name of that man. It was no less than he whose hand wrote the Declaration of Independence. It was no less a man than Thomas Jefferson. It would do now to make such a charge as that against him. He [Thurman] would not mention the profession, history, Christian name and Kinkel on the witness, and he ventured to say that when it was produced, there would be nothing in it to impugn the integrity of Jefferson.

After further discussion, the vote by which the bill was passed was reconsidered—yeas 31, nays 23. The bill was then placed on calendar.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Silver bill was made the unfinished business for to-morrow.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to take up the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund. Agreed to. He also offered an amendment to strike out the clause instructing the President, after correspondence with the Japanese Government, and in a manner satisfactory to it, to transfer said fund, together with its increase, to the Government of Japan in trust, the income thereof to be perpetually used in the education of Japanese youth in Japan. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the second section, in relation to the payment of prize money to the officers and crews of the United States vessels Lycoming and Jamestown for the destruction of piratical craft in 1863 and 1864.

Pending discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LORD, Chairman of the impeachment managers, reported the replication to the plea of jurisdiction filed on behalf of Belknap. The replication was adopted and ordered to be communicated to the Senate.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had obeyed the writ of *habeas corpus* in Hallet Kilbourne's case, and that Kilbourne was ordered by the Judge into the custody of the Marshal.

Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Select Committee on the Real Estate Pool to investigate whether any members of a former Congress were connected with that pool while such members. Adopted.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE introduced a bill for refunding the interest-bearing debt of the United States into United States consols bearing four per cent. gold interest, and having forty years to run. Referred.

On motion of Mr. BANNING, the bill for the reduction of the army, which was the special order for to-day, was made the special order for next Tuesday.

Mr. O'BRIEN introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of centennial coins. Referred. The bill provides for silver dollars and half dollars, one set of the coins to give the corresponding value in coins of other principal commercial nations.

The House then resumed consideration of the Florida contested election case.

After several speeches the report was adopted, yeas 113, nays 83. J. J. Finley was declared entitled to the seat and was sworn in, taking the modified oath.

The House then took up the Senate bill to repeal the act making restrictions in the disposition of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, confining them to the provisions of the Homestead law. No action was taken on the bill.

The SPEAKER laid before the House various Executive documents, including an immense mass of paper done up in half a dozen huge packages, containing responses to the call for information as to shareholders in national banks.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for general debate on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

EVENING SESSION.

The proceedings in the evening session were entirely devoid of public interest. But very few members were present, and the speeches were not confined exclusively to the question of the bill before the House.

THE WILKESBARRE WICKEDNESS.

More Corruption to be Disclosed—Official Quaking.

WILKESBARRE, PA., April 19.—The work of unearthing official fraud and corruption in Luzerne county is to be prosecuted with unrelenting vigor. Under an act of 1842, which provides that the Court of Common Pleas of the county, upon application of one hundred taxpayers, may appoint one or more suitable person or persons to act as auditor or auditors, whose duty it shall be to readit, settle and thoroughly investigate the accounts of the public officers of the said county, the Court yesterday appointed H. H. Derr, C. E. Rice and G. M. Reynolds auditors to revise the accounts of all public officials of the county who have not been out of office more than seven years. This action will thus review the proceedings of the present Board of Auditors,

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1876.

THE *Post* appears to be a drummer in the same line of trade as TUCKER, of Virginia.

THE regular silver payments to the public for fractional currency will begin today, arrangements to this effect having been made.

THE foreign import trade of Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $2,774,903, of which $1,801,504 was brought in American vessels, against $992,492 in foreign bottoms.

IT IS denied that President GRANT has requested the discharge from the public service of the persons who were appointed at the instance of General BABCOCK. The latter, however, is still in office.

NINETY per cent. SMITH, the House Journal Clerk, who almost before he was warm in his seat tried to get up a corner on soldiers' bounty claims, is to be dismissed unless he forestalls action by resignation. Now for FITZHUGH.

CLYMER'S Post Trader Committee is said to have about petered out, and it is not probable that any more testimony, except that of General RICE and DONN PIATT, will be taken. The committee undertook to carry on too large a business on too small a capital.

FROM and after to-day, it is stated, the House Banking and Currency Committee will hold daily meetings to consider questions relating to the repeal of the Resumption act or parts of it. The indications are very strong, however, that Congress will do nothing at all concerning the matter this session.

ACCORDING to the New York correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, President GRANT now aspires to be President and director of Rapid Transit in that city, and to direct the construction of all the rapid transit railroads in the leading cities of this country. "Fly swiftly round, ye wheels of time, and bring the welcome day."

THE Prohibitory Assistant Democrats of Massachusetts are again organizing for a fight next fall; purposing to hold their Convention and put their ticket in the field before the two great parties, instead of after. The great non-political temperance revival which is now sweeping over that Commonwealth should, however, measurably tend to render their folly innocuous.

IN A suit brought to determine the validity of the retrocession of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, the United States Supreme Court has just decided the retrocession to have been effected by the official action of the United States and the State of Virginia. The act has been concurred in by both Governments since 1847, the State of Virginia remaining in unchallenged possession since that date.

THE Republicans of New York have, it appears, finally woke up to the importance of reporting a plan for redistricting the Senatorial districts of that State. This is really one of the most important subjects the Legislature is called upon to consider. As long as the Republicans can hold control of either the Senate or the Assembly the State is safe against any crude, wicked, or party legislation Democracy might attempt to pass.

IT IS a suggestive fact that the seventy-five members of the lower branch of Congress who, in the case of KILBOURNE, voted to practically suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in a time of profound peace were, with very few exceptions, the very men who during the war were so clamorous in asserting that its sacred provisions should never be violated—the copperhead element of the North, aided and abetted by the most prominent representatives of the "lost cause" now in Congress.

THE Union Pacific Railroad is making a stubborn fight against any interference by Congress to compel it to carry out its contract with the Government in good faith, and the chances are that nothing will be done this session, unless the House Judiciary Committee shall exhibit more energy and decision than it has yet done. The evident purpose of JAY GOULD is to tire Congress out and drive the Government into a ruinous compromise. It looks, too, as though the cunning conspirator would be successful.

THE mud embargo in the Western States still continues. In Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, it is stated, so complete a stoppage of travel on all the country roads was never before known. This untoward condition of things has lasted all winter, and has undoubtedly helped to swell the great increase of failures during the last three months as compared with the same period last year. How large this increase has been in the West is indicated by the fact that while the aggregate failures in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, in the first quarter of 1875, were 258 in number, with liabilities of $4,976,792, in the first quarter of the present year they were 524 in number, with liabilities to the aggregate amount of $11,721,331, thus showing an increase of about 140 per cent.

THE transfer by the widow of A. T. STEWART of the whole of his immense property except the New York real estate to Judge HILTON, in consideration of the legacy of one million left to him, is generally regarded by the New York press as a mysterious transaction, and they call upon him to take, without delay, measures to convince people that Mr. STEWART'S well known plans for public bequests will certainly be carried out. They are evidently not inclined to take general assurances or mere words for this, but something more will be needed. Judge HILTON, it is stated, has great sympathy with much in STEWART'S scheme of a home for working women, nor has he any proper conception of what a man of great wealth owes to the people among whom he has made his fortune.

REV. THOMAS K. BEECHER professes to believe that "while the world stands votes will be bought and sold in a democracy; that as a large number of voters cannot vote wisely, it is better for honest capitalists to buy their ballots for cash, than for dishonest party men to purchase them with bribes and lies," and that therefore all bribery laws ought to be abolished. This is a deadly doctrine. The elements of safety in a democracy are freedom, intelligence, the distribution of property and the diffusion of conscientiousness. The moral tie must be strengthened in proportion as the political tie is relaxed. What is needed is that we should go back, in our apprehension of democracy, to the practical acknowledgment of the democracy that is more truly a theocracy, by the exaltation of conscientiousness to its true place, writing it on popular platforms, on ballot boxes, on bank vaults, on the very dust of the streets, and making of all secular pursuits spiritual avocations. These are the true methods of duty for the political leaders of this age and land. But the doctrine of BEECHER leads down to death.

THE wisest soothsayer is the heart of a brave man. The zeal of the late A. T. STEWART for the Union was unquestionably sincere, but it had some remarkable elements of calculation in it. He scorned to desert the country where in peace he had made his great fortune, but he nevertheless expected to make a greater one by the war, and he did. The New York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* relates the following interesting story concering one of his main strokes:

> On the day that the war began, a clerk who first got the news, frightened out of his usual awe of his employer, came rushing into the inner shrine of Stewart, pale and panting. "Mr. Stewart, they are firing on Fort Sumter—the war's commenced." Mr. Stewart sent him to call the heads of his business together. "Have much blue cloth have we got in the house?" They told him. "Go and buy all there is in the market, and order all you can hear of in the factories." The men stared. "How many shirts and stockings have we got?" So many. "Well, buy up the whole stock in the country that you can find." His people thought he had gone crazy, but he went on to give the same order about other supplies for an army, and when, a week afterward, every Northern State was in the market buying blue cloth and army shirts and blankets, it was found that Stewart had "cornered" that whole class of goods.

Of course he made a fortune out of it; but such strokes show the nature of the man, and explain why wealth came rolling in upon him.

CHICAGO has experienced a political new birth, a new recognition of the responsibilities which citizenship imposes, and has swept the "bummer" element in politics, by which it had so long been dominated, out of sight. By devoting a few hours to the polls on Tuesday, the people of that city effected an entire change in the municipal government, took it out of the control of ballot-box stuffers and plunderers and placed it where it belongs, in the hands of the citizens. Chicago will now have a longer or shorter season of good government. Its duration will depend on the tax-payers themselves. One election is by no means decisive. What is required is a steady, persistent, uncompromising effort in behalf of good men and good government. Tax-paying alone does not by any means constitute the whole of citizenship. There are other and more responsible duties to be remembered, the chief duty being that of voting for honest and good men and for the preservation of free institutions. The sentiment of patriotism is too sadly lacking in many quarters and among certain classes; but if there was ever a country under the sun that needed an influx of this spirit of patriotism it is this American nation. If men do not transmit this heritage of good government, derived from their fathers, to their children, they are false to their fathers and recreant to their duties as citizens. Chicago had reached a serious crisis in its affairs, and the outcome ought certainly to have an influence for good in all cities in the country where the integrity of the ballot is threatened.

HEARSAY TESTIMONY.

General CUSTER, in his testimony before a Congressional committee, charged General MERRILL with having received a bribe of $5,000. He did not tell the committee that he had *heard* so, but made the allegation in the most positive manner, leaving the impression that he *knew* it was so, and that he was simply stating facts of the truth of which he was personally cognizant.

The publication of this charge brought out from General MERRILL a positive and direct denial, the author of it being classed by him as a wilful and deliberate liar.

This distinct denial caused the committee to send again for General CUSTER, and thereupon that successor of Captain BOBADIL shrank from his former direct testimony and said that all he knew about the case was contained in a private letter to him, the name of the writer of which he declined to disclose.

So, then, this infamous charge was based solely upon *hearsay* testimony. CUSTER knows nothing of the facts, and his correspondent is such an arrant coward that he skulks out of sight and dares not further his calumny. He finds CUSTER willing to retail the slander, and cast a shade upon the name of a far better soldier than the military peacock who thus accuses him, but the poltroon who originated the accusation is too wary to let his dirty name see the light.

There is every reason to believe that an accusation made by a man who hides behind a mask is, on its face, a lie. No true man, possessed of the knowledge that a public officer has been bribed, will be ashamed to face the world with his proof. He may, for special reasons, withhold his knowledge for a time; but when the occasion comes he will testify, if at all, in his own person and without disguise. A liar is usually a sneak; and a sneak is unworthy of belief, no matter what he says or knows.

Nearly the whole of this nasty scandal business is based upon hearsay testimony, which has trickled down from a vile fountain through a dozen conduits viler than the source, gathering more filth the longer it flows. A testifies that the *impression* in his neighborhood is that B paid C for a post office appointment. He knows of nothing in substantiation of this suspicion, but his neighbors have told him they *thought* so. D swears that the current belief in his place of residence is that E must certainly be in the pay of ORVIL GRANT or BABCOCK; and F is positive in the belief that his neighbors feel sure that G paid a bonus to some one for a mail contract. It must be so, you know; for how else could he get it? and what must be, is. Quieting himself with this silly logic, F is quite ready to swear that G is corrupt.

With this wretched little tattle, unsupported by any direct testimony, the committees of Congress have been wrestling for months, and the public ear has been vexed with scandalous suspicions based solely upon libels sworn to by men who know nothing about the facts. The very air is infected with the miasma of falsehood; and when a current lie is traced to its origin, it almost invariable turns out that the authority for it is some concealed assassin, who hides himself securely and leaves to such scavengers as CUSTER the task of gathering up and exposing such filth as he has left in their way.

It is some consolation to know that CUSTER is to be court-martialed, and will feel the stern hands of his brother officers laid upon him for the slanders he has retailed about General MERRILL. He has undoubtedly been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; and if he is found guilty and cashiered, the public will fix upon him a brand that will make him an object of contempt and scorn as was CAIN, who murdered his brother.

THE Confederacy has not yet got full swing in Congress, but its influence in the Lower House shows what the people may expect if the Democracy should carry the next national election. The Washington correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the facts to show that at the very first opportunity they turned out some two hundred and fifty odd faithful and competent subordinate officers of the House, solely because they were Republicans, and filled the vacant places with Democrats, solely on account of politics, and with little, if any, regard to fitness. Nearly all the subordinate officials are obscure men, and there is no means of obtaining much of their record except from the "remarks" opposite the name of each on the pay rolls, which are made up expressly to deceive, even the old colored man employed in the basement to scrub the bath-tubs was turned out to make room for a healthy young white Confederate of eighteen, who was "too young" to serve in the rebel army. Of the Southern members of the House, seven of the eight Alabama representatives are simon-pure Democrats, every one of whom has a rebel record which in any other country would send him to prison instead of to the halls of national legislation; the remaining member being a colored Republican every square inch of whose back is ridged with the welts of slave-whips. Arkansas has three Congressmen; two of whom were colonels, while a third was a general in the rebel army. The Democrats of Georgia have shown their respect for the "lost cause" by sending the ex-Vice President of the Confederacy to represent them in the House. Associated with him are six other ex rebel officers, while both of the Senators from that State belong to the same crowd. The delegations of all the other Southern States, where the Democrats are in the ascendancy, is made up of the same material. Virginia is represented by seven ex-Confederate officials, North Carolina by six, Mississippi by three, Missouri by three and Tennessee by five. The Texas Democracy selected the ex-Confederate Postmaster General, a general and a colonel as their representatives in Congress. Their brethren in Kentucky were somewhat circumscribed in the choice of active rebels, but they showed their good will for the cause by choosing ex-Confederate Colonel S. C. BUCKNER, who left his State and went South during the war, because Kentucky would not haul down the national ensign and run up the rebel flag. He is one of the recognized leaders of this Democratic House. The *Advertiser*, speaking of this rebel element and of these rebel appointments, says, forcibly enough:

> "The same spirit controls the investigations now in progress. Those who believe that they are had for the purpose of laying plain facts before the country are laboring under a delusion. The sole desire of the Democratic majority is to blacken the fair fame of men who have been faithful to the Government in every emergency. Witnesses, whose evidence would not be received in a court of justice, are allowed to make *ex parte* statements sacred to Republican ears. These are sent broadcast throughout the land as facts, while the wrong-doings of Democrats are concealed as much as possible."

There is a lively competition for freight and passengers between the native steamship line in Japanese waters and the steamers of the English Peninsular and Oriental Company. The Japs have reduced passage rates to a cent a mile, and freights to a dollar a ton for a thousand miles.

The Wisconsin Fish Commissioners have a project which is quite timely in view of the threatened failure of the white fisheries in Lake Michigan. They propose to hatch and put into the lake ten or twelve millions of white fish every year.

Dom Pedro is the first Catholic Emperor on record to attend a Protestant revival meeting.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

For June egg-plant, plant your hens now.

Canada is no longer troubled with Worms. Our Fish has hooked him.

Colonel Forney will soon publish his Centennial-European letters in book form.

Something novel. Miss Braddon is coming over to give readings from her stories.

The New York hotel bill of King Kalakaua has not yet been paid. It amounts to about $6,000.

Will the Republican National Convention have the courage to adopt a woman suffrage plank?

Seth Green, professor of ichthiological obstetrics, attended more than 40,000,000 cases last year.

The Philadelphia *North American* is the oldest daily journal in this country, and certainly one of the best.

The Mississippi Valley, for some distance above and below Quincy, Illinois, is under water for a width of twenty miles.

Mosby says he is out of politics. Third termism is dead, and the subsequent proceedings interest Mosby no more.

Dom Pedro is progressive. As he steamed up New York bay the first question he asked was, "Where is Plymouth church?"

Tartar justice. The Khan Fulate Bhey, the pretender to an obscure Asiatic throne now in the grasp of the Czar, has been hung.

Suggestive. Moody says he "never saw an infidel that wanted to live in a country were there were no Christians and no Bible."

Not so useless as his name implies. A Christian rebel named Usslaze, single-handed, recently flogged seven hundred Turks.

An epidemic of unknown character, resulting in almost immediate death to the victim, has broken out in China. Quarantine.

Turn it round. Last year our imports from Brazil amounted to $42,033,046, and our exports from that country to but $7,372,443.

A juicy paragraph. An orange grove at Palatka, Florida, has six thousand bearing trees, which last year made a crop that brought $80,000.

The voice of the festive feline is again heard during the hours that churchyards yawn, which reminds us that this is a good time to plant cats.

The failure of the peach crop in Massachusetts is attributed to the destruction of foresis in that State. Doubtless. Also Winslow's forgeries.

A Michigan church is advertised to give a "Mother Goose reception," in which "forty veritable geese will take part." Home talent, you see.

Do you go to church? There are 62,522 churches in the United States, with sittings for 11,305,542 people. The total value of church property is $349,619,780.

The Japanese make bricks of such quality that they pay freight on them for 9,000 miles, pay 20 per cent. duty, and then sell them in San Francisco at a profit.

The New York *Herald* is in a fire of indignation because on the night of the 12th inst. there was no light on the Frying Pan Shoals on the North Carolina coast.

Lake Ontario is not adapted to the propagation of shad. Young shad are thrown by thousands upon the shore, dead or dying. The same thing happened last season.

All the signs indicate that serious trouble must sooner or later grow out of the competition between "cheap Chinese labor" and the white labor of the Pacific coast.

England cannot afford to bring water from the Welsh mountains to London, and yet France has just completed an aqueduct 150 miles in length for the supply of pure water to Paris.

Nothing exhibits the retrenchment of the nation more sharply than the fact that our imports from Great Britain are more than $100,000,000 less than they were in 1872, a fall of thirty-seven per cent.

One of the Philadelphia papers speaks of the arrangement of the United States flags illustrating the formative process of our national emblem, as a fine display of the flags of all nations. This is Centennial journalism.

The Comstock lode is undoubtedly the richest mining region in the world. Discovered in 1859, it has since yielded not less than $250,000,000, and this with very imperfect machinery for the greater part of the time.

In a Kansas divorce suit, the other day, a man's nose was offered in evidence to prove him a drunkard. The evidence was there, but was not taken by the Court. The party who suggested its introduction wears one of his eyes in a sling.

PERSONAL.

John B. Felton, a San Francisco lawyer, is a lucky man. He gained a great mining suit some time ago, and was paid a fee of $1,000,000. Wonder how he Felton that occasion.

General John A. Sutter, the original California pioneer upon whose estate gold was discovered, is in very reduced circumstances. General Sherman and several hundred other forty-niners are petitioning Congress to give him a pension, or rather to repay him for supplies and medicines furnished sick and destitute miners.

The *Anglo Brazilian Times*, in an article warmly praising the Emperor Dom Pedro, makes the following allusement of his purposes: "His Majesty ardently cherishes the hope, before he finishes his mortal career in this world, of totally abolishing slavery in the Empire, without causing convulsions or reducing to misery both the planters and their former slaves."

Standing alongside of General Logan on the rostrum at the unveiling of the Lincoln statue, at Washington, last Friday, was Louis Clark *alias* George Harris, who saw the negro Uncle Tom whipped to death by Tom Canaday, of Garrett county, Ken tucky. Immediately afterward he crossed the Ohio on the ice and gave the particulars to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, upon which lady she framed her stirring novel of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The Cheyenne and Kiowa Indians confined in Fort San Marco, St. Augustine, recently formed a plot to rise on their guards, sally forth and murder the inhabitants, and, if possible, the soldiers who stay at night in the barracks, a mile distant. The plot was betrayed by one of the Kiowas. Poisoned arrows were the weapons to be used, with the addition of what guns could be obtained. The alarm is said to have caused many of the visitors in St. Augustine to make active preparations for leaving. A half-breed started the plot, and told the Indians they might obtain shelter with the Seminoles in the Everglades.

Orestes Augustus Brownson, the editor of *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, discontinued last year, died at Detroit on Monday. He had been a preacher successively in the Presbyterian, Universalist and Unitarian denominations, then became an avowed infidel, and later a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. His writings, numerous and able, followed the varying bents of his religious belief, and his death at the age of seventy-three years closed a busy life. His style was remarkably clear, terse and vigorous. He was a close reasoner and a cruel combatant, but always respected for the sincerity with which he held, and the courage with which he avowed opinions that made him unpopular and cost him dear.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The Warwick Furnace at Pottstown, Pa., will be blown in this week.

Lawrence Furnace, at Ironton, O., started up on the 11th inst., and is doing good work.

There were on Saturday, in the port of Philadelphia, 181 seagoing vessels engaged in loading and unloading.

A number of the employees of the Reading Railroad Company are on a strike for an advance of twenty cents per day.

A valuable deposit of graphite (black lead) has been struck at Whitehall, N. Y., and a large force of men have been set to work mining it.

The shipments of lumber from Lock Haven, Pa., for the season thus far foot up 4,614,000 feet, an increase over the same time last year of 1,844,000 feet.

The Canton, O., Wrought Iron Bridge Company are now building two bridges, one 500 feet long for Columbus, O., and the other, 450 feet long, for Ottawa, Canada.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now transporting 600 cars of bituminous coal from the Osceola and Phillipsburg coal fields, making a daily average of 7,000 tons.

About one hundred and twenty hands have resumed work in the ore banks near Boiling Springs, controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading Iron Company, at 90c per day.

The Merion Furnace, of J. B. Moorhead & Co., at West Conshohocken, Pa., has been blown out, on account of the men refusing to work because their wages were reduced since the furnace began to work badly and yield less than before.

The failures in Ohio during the first quarter of the current year were 137, with liabilities of $2,113,095, against seventy-three failures and $1,187,155 liabilities for the corresponding quarter in 1875. Of these, seventy-three failures with $730,809 liabilities, were in Cincinnati.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

General Prosperity Brought About by Better Prices and Small Strikes—The Latest Concerning New Wells—Boiler Explosion—Large Number of Rafts Out of Clarion River.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PARKER CITY, April 19, 1876.

The small amount of production of the new wells coming in demonstrates the general depletion of the territory in this district. At the same time, with the present prices of oil, the business is remunerative to the careful and judicious producer, and more general prosperity is observed in the oil regions this season than has been seen for the last three years.

Ralph Brothers have just completed a new well on the property of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, within a short distance of the Allegheny river. They have drilled through the sand and the well will, at the best, be good for only a small pumper. It is located in a northeasterly direction from previous developments on the Cross Belt, and was put down in anticipation of finding the extension of the fourth sand belt in that direction. However unprofitable the venture may be to the owners of the well, it is of great benefit to the trade, as demonstrating the fact that good producing territory is not to be found in that locality.

The Houtz well, on the Ley farm, which was tubed on Thursday, is pumping between twenty and twenty-five barrels a day. There are eighteen other wells on this tract, the aggregate daily production of which is about seventy barrels.

On the Cyrus Elliott farm the Reno Real Estate Company have just completed a new well which, from present indications, will be a fair pumper. On this farm there are already five producing wells, each doing an average of about twenty-five barrels a day.

Campbell & Co. reached the sand in their new well at Martinsburg on Monday, and moved the boiler. They have since been drilling in the sand, and appearances indicate that the well will be quite small.

On the Levi Gibson farm Brawley & Co.'s well struck the sand on Saturday and commenced filling up with oil. It shows for a moderate producing well. There are six other wells drilling on this property. The aggregate daily production of fourteen producing wells, on this tract, is about three hundred barrels.

Shrawder Brothers' new well on the D. Barnhart farm is pumping in the neighborhood of twenty barrels a day. There are seven other producing wells on this property, which are doing an average of a little over seven barrels a day per well.

On the Paul McDermott farm Evans & Co.'s new well struck the sand on Saturday. It will be a moderate producer, from present indications. There are ten other producing wells on this property, which are doing in the aggregate about seventy barrels a day.

F. Prentice's new well on the Danbenspeck farm, which was dry in the third sand, has been drilled to the fourth sand with a very small prospect of making much addition to stocks on hand.

On the Nolan farm H. L. Taylor & Co's new well is doing between twenty and twenty-five barrels. There are at present six other producing wells on this property, which are doing an average of about eleven barrels per well, daily.

Richard Jennings' new well, which was the largest that came in this district, last month, at over a hundred barrels, is now doing between fifty and sixty barrels a day. It is located on the Amos Steele farm, on the fourth sand cross-belt.

Much interest continues in the territory in the vicinity of the Cross well on the Humes farm, and a number of new rigs are in contemplation in that vicinity. As remarked before, at the time the well was struck, it opens up no new territory. The Cross well is doing between twenty and thirty barrels.

In the Clarion district there has been a fair strike. John McKay's well on the Jacob Beals farm, which was tubed on Friday last, is doing between forty and fifty barrels a day.

The oil market remains quiet. It opened yesterday at $1 89½, reached $1 90¾ and closed at $1 89¾. Time prices at the wells this time last year was $1 38½ to $1 43½.

A boiler exploded at the Given well, on the Sheakley farm, early yesterday morning, setting fire to the engine house, which was entirely destroyed. Fortunately no one was injured by the explosion.

The Clarion river is very high at the mouth of the Clarion river that has been there in several seasons. The raftsmen are doubling them up, and they will commence arriving at Pittsburgh on Thursday or Friday. DOT.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Frimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Etc.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henriette Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantees.

A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,

In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,

W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal

And Teacher of Penmanship.

PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.

EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.

AFTERNOON CLASSES 2 TO 4 P. M.

TEACHERS' CLASS 10 to 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.

Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers, can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TTSS

Drawing.

Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STREETZ, C.E., Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 109 Wood street, or office.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GEORGE B. JOHNSTON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, F. M. Love retiring. Dissolution dating from March 31st, 1876.

GEORGE B. JOHNSTON,
F. M. LOVE.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED as heretofore by the undersigned, at the old stand, Main street, Thirty-sixth ward. All claims against or due the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.

GEORGE B. JOHNSTON.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE firm, I take great pleasure in recommending my former partner to the confidence of our friends and customers. F. M. LOVE.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Mansfield & Co., was dissolved on the 31st day of April, 1876, by the death of John S. Lloyd. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 13 Second avenue, by Edward Mansfield and John B. Bissonnette, under the name of MANSFIELD & CO.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of WILLIAM HODGSON & CO., engaged in the Coal and Mercantile business, on the Monongahela river, is this day mutually dissolved. Settlement of all claims against the firm are to be made with William Hodgson, Jr., at the stand of J. S. Mercer accounts.

WILLIAM HODGSON,
WILLIAM G. PEPPARD.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1876.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between R. S. Heath and Welcome White, of West Newton, Pa., under the style of HEATH & WHITE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Welcome White being authorized to settle all claims of said firm.

R. S. HEATH.
WELCOME WHITE.

West Newton, Pa., April 5, 1876.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

CENTENNIAL 1876. SPRING.

There are three reasons why everybody should buy from

McFarland, Collins AND Co

1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our rents are less than any other house of the same class.

2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.

3d.—We sell for cash, avoiding there by losses by bad debts.

THE LOWEST PRICES

AND

THE BEST GOODS,

AT

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,

Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.

ALL QUALITIES.

PRICE LOW.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY,

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKINGS &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, Pa

HOTELS.

Seventh Avenue Hotel,

CORNER

SEVENTH AVE. and LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

H. W. KANAGA & CO., Proprietors.

Will open for the reception of Guests on or about WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1876.

LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

At Pittsburgh, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES H. PARKER, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

T. BRENT SWAIRINGEN,
U. S. Marshal.

ESTATE OF DAVID CHESS, DECEASED.—NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of David Chess, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate will present them duly proven to

WALTER CHESS, Administrators,
112 Water street

PAINTING!

Best and cheapest PAINTING in the city at GRAY'S Paint Shop,

84 Diamond street,

Fourth door above Smithfield street.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

New Dress Goods,

Silks, Etc., Etc.

Our Spring assortment of Low, Medium and Fine Dress Goods will now be found unusually complete and attractive, and New Fresh Goods at the Very Lowest Prices.

At 12½c, new styles in Spring Plaids.
At 12½c, a nice assortment Sateen Striped Goods.
At 15c, new Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, choice new Spring Plaids and Stripes.
At 23c, new Mixed Dress Goods, a bargain.
At 30c, new Centennial Plaids.
At 35c, extra value in new Centennial Plaids.
At 37½c, a special bargain in All-wool Plaids.
At 35c, beautiful line new Plaid Debeges.
At 30, 35, 45 and 50c, Fongee Mohairs, a good bargain.
At 45 and 50c, a bargain in new Silk Pongees.
At 50c, beautiful variety of fine Dress Goods.
At 50c, new Poplins, warranted to wash without fading or shrinking.
At 18¾c, good value in Striped Japanese Silks.
At 25c and upward, best value in Japanese and Striped Silks.
At 18¾c to $1 per yard, superior value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

All qualities and numbers in American and Imported Black Cashmeres at our usual lowest prices.

A full line of Mourning Dress Goods of all kinds at very low prices.

In our Silk Department, new lines of Black Dress Silks and newest shades in Colored Dress Silks have been added, making it now the most complete it has ever been our pleasure to offer, and prices still lower than usual. All the latest shades for street wear in a full line of qualities at special low prices.

A very fine assortment of new Striped and Check Silks.

New patterns in Striped and Checked Mourning Silks, at very low prices.

NOTICE---In deference to the best in terests of those in my employ, and in th trust that my customers will kindly as be closed on Saturdays at 9 P. M., and

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Have removed from 36 Fifth avenue to their new store,

34 FIFTH AVENUE.

TEAS RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE,

And satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in all cases.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Oolong	good 50c	best	90c
Mixed	good 50c	best	90c
English Breakfast	good 50c	best	$1
Young Hyson	good 50c	best	1 15
Imperial	good 50c	best	1 30
Gunpowder	good $1 00	best	1 50
Japan	good 50c	best	1 00
Thea-Nectar, (suits all tastes,)			80c

The best Coffee in the Market retailed at wholesale prices and warranted to give satisfaction.

A Fine Chromo Picture Given Away.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,

34 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

WATT, LANG & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

FLOUR DEALERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

331 LIBERTY STREET.

REMOVAL.

CAYWOOD & LEWIS,

General Produce Commission Merchants,

Have removed to No. 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH

Has removed to the building formerly occupied by the KEYSTONE BANK, No. 202 Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1876.

REMOVAL.

SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,

Have removed to No. 80 Fourth avenue, APOLLO BUILDING.

REMOVAL.

Our Store at No. 360 PENN AVENUE having been burned, we have taken the Warerooms Nos. 23 and 25 SEVENTH STREET, below Penn avenue, where we shall be happy to see our customers and friends. All orders will be attended to with prompt attention.

PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP,
Oil Manufacturers.

REMOVAL.

NIEMANN & AHLERS,

Merchant Tailors,

And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Have removed to No. 137 WOOD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

WALL PAPER, &C.

WALL PAPER!

1876.

DECORATIVE NOVELTIES for the coming Spring arranged.

The best Parisian houses fully represented.

EAST LAKE PAPERS, with and without Dados.

SCARLET EMBOSSED and PEBBLE GROUND PAPERS, complete assortment.

NEW HALL PAPERS, Dados, on Screens, very reasonable.

AMERICAN GOLD GROUND, GILT, SATIN, PLAIN, EMBOSSED DAMASK, &c.

First Prize Silver Medal Awarded at Exposition.

DE ZOUCHE & CO.,

101 Fifth Avenue,

NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

New Paper Hangings,

FOR SPRING OF 1876,

At No. 107 Market Street,

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

A large stock now opening, and to which constant additions will be made, of New Goods, consisting of GILT, TINT, PLAIN AND SATIN DAMASK AND BLANK WALL PAPERS, DADOS, BORDERATIONS, FRESCO BORDERS AND MOULDINGS, of the newest designs, which we offer at the lowest prices. CALL AND SEE.

JOS. R. HUGHES.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS PALMER,

DEALER IN

Wall Paper, Window Shades, &c.,

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 110 Wood Street,

FIRST DOOR BELOW FIFTH AVENUE.

All the latest styles on hand. Call and examine.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

"LIMITED,"

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

Pennsylvania Lead Co.

Smelters and Refiners.

PENNA. REF'D

Pig Lead,

Especially Adapted for the Manufacture of White Lead.

OFFICE, 137 FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

DRY GOODS.

Establis

WEDNESDA

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

Sacques, Shawls,

Suits, White Goods, &c.

We have now open a very fine variety of Ladies and Misses' New Spring Sacques, Black and Colored Suits, Overdresses, Costumes, New Spring Shawls, just received, at our usual Lowest Prices.

Ladies' Black Alpaca Suits and Overdresses.
Ladies' Black Cashmere Suits and Overdresses.

Ladies' Suits and Overdresses made in new Spring materials, trimmed and made in most fashionable styles, at very low prices.

Ladies' Calico and Chintz Suits in a large variety of styles, very cheap. Also, Ladies' Calico and Chintz Mourning Wrappers.

Large purchases last week of Mens, Youths and Boys' Ready-made Suits in newest Spring Styles of Cassimeres and Cloths, enables us to offer at very low prices a great variety made in latest Spring Styles.

A fine assortment of Small Boys and Children's Suits, all sizes.

Also, opened to-day, a new and large assortment of Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Gents and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, lowest to finest qualities, at less than usual prices.

Special bargains in new White Dress Goods.
Satin and Insertion Striped Piques.
Plain, barred, striped and figured Jaconets and Nainsooks.
Swisses, Tarlatanes, puffed and tucked Muslins, at very low prices.

A lot of Remnants of fine Linen Lawns at a great bargain.

A full line of Black Hernanis and Grenadines, in plain, striped and figured, at all prices.
New Spring Sacquing Cloths, &c.

Muslin Underwear for Ladies, Misses and Children, at very low prices.

JOSEPH HO

MARKET

Close Cash and Short Time Dry Goods, it to their advantage to look through fresh, and New Goods arriving daily.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Sil

OF OUR OWN

Domestic Dry Goo

White Goods, Li

TRIMMINGS, SHIRTS AND LADIES' NECKWEAR, HAND GOODS, EMBROIDERY, COR MILLINERY, STRAW AND

WHOLESALE

77 and 79 Ma

INSURANCE.

Citizens' Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

W. G. JOHNSTON.....President.
WAL

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19, 1876.

There was about the usual degree of activity in financial circles to-day, the demand for loans from prime borrowers being about steady. The banks are all in a tolerably easy position, though a fair proportion of their loanable funds is employed. The situation, so far as the loan market is concerned, is a very satisfactory one, there being no probability of stringency, but a good prospect for general employment of their funds. The state of the Pittsburgh money market just at present seems more satisfactory than any where else in the country. Rates of discount are steady with business at 7@9 per cent. for prime commercial paper at the banks; 8@10 per cent. for outside business. The only especial news of a financial nature was the commencement of silver payments by the United States Depository here, which was not of much moment in banking or wholesale business circles. There was an active demand from retail merchants, who have been laboring under a short supply of fractional currency for some time. The supply here, however, is ample and it is probable that after immediate needs are satisfied, fractional currency will come in and silver will go out rather slowly, as the old currency is much more convenient to handle.

—The circular of the Secretary of the Treasury calling for proposals for the $5,883,000 new five per cent. bonds to be sold for the payment of the Alabama awards is the subject of some sharp criticism in New York. The *Times* says concerning it:

The most remarkable condition imposed on bidders by this circular is that which fixes the lots to be sold at a minimum amount of half a million dollars, and it is one which, it must be confessed, meets with anything but approval among bankers and financiers. This limitation, it is asserted, must, in the first place, inevitably result in throwing the entire issue into the hands of a syndicate, and so prevent its becoming a popular loan. The investors—and they are numerous—who feel willing, if not anxious to take up lots of moderate amount, are, by this condition, entirely precluded from having their proposals considered at all. It is also suggested, with much show of reason, that the imposing of this condition will send the loan out of the country altogether, thus debarring our people from the privilege of buying our own securities from the owners of which some privilege of becoming their own creditors. It is feared, on the whole, that in this matter the Secretary has scarcely been guided by his accustomed wisdom, and there is no doubt whatever that the prevailing sentiment would limit a modification of this particular clause in the circular as a most happy afterthought.

—The national banks of New York city are protesting against the State tax assessments made upon their capital and surplus. Resolutions adopted by a meeting of bank officers in that city yesterday afternoon declare that the assessment is in excess of the authority of Congress; that the tax may compel the banks to divide their surplus among shareholders at a time when their resources are most needed; that it will drive out of the city a large amount of capital, and thus the banks will be unable to furnish guarantees to retain confidence, and it will operate to lessen the importance of New York as a commercial city; that it is not only unequal as affecting the banks, but is oppressive upon the commercial community.

—We take from the New York *Times* the following special Washington dispatch relative to the work that is being done by our Pittsburgh delegation in favor of the bill before Congress to prohibit railway discriminations:

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A large number of merchants and business men from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and other Western cities appeared before the House Committee on Commerce to-day, and urged the passage of a bill to regulate commerce, and to prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers, which is now pending before that committee. The bill prohibits railroad companies, and other corporations or persons engaged in carrying freight from one State or Territory to another state or Territory, or to the sea coast, from making discriminations in charges for handling, carrying and delivering freight, and requires that all such charges shall be equitable and uniform. It further requires that a schedule of charges and also all changes of such freight shall be published, showing the amount charged for each 100 pounds per mile for carrying and also all other charges for handling, storage, &c., the amount of drawback allowed, and the requirements to secure it. These rates are not to be changed oftener than once in three months, and then only after giving ten days' notice, through six newspapers, published on the route over which such carrying is done. Violation of these provisions, or any combination to defeat the purpose of the bill, is declared a misdemeanor, and made punishable by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars for each offence.

The delegation stated to the committee that the vigorous competition between the freight by the trunk lines resulted in establishing a system of heavy discrimination against freight carried short distances, and between points where competition does not exist. It was charged that discriminations are sometimes made from Chicago to the seaboard for lower rates than from Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and that some railroad companies and certain interests, by reason of special privileges granted, are almost unjustly discriminated against. It was alleged that such a ring has its headquarters at Cleveland, and that through its influence petroleum, which ranks third in importance among our products, is taken from Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, to Cleveland for refining purposes, and transported from the last named place to the seaboard, at lower rates than are given to Pittsburgh refiners, and that this discrimination operates to the injury of merchants and oil refiners at Pittsburgh and vicinity. A number of other instances were cited by the delegation, showing that discriminations are practised by railroad companies. The committee will investigate the matter, and perhaps ask the House for power to send for persons and papers.

—The *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday the 15th has the following:

Two-thirds of the stockholders of the Bank of the State of New York having agreed to the proposed reduction of capital to $500,000, the necessary measures will now be taken preparatory to resumption. First, there will be an investigation by the National Bank Examiner, Mr. Berge, who, under the direction of the Controller of the Currency; next an application to Mr. Knox for an authority to commence business; next a request for admission to the Clearing House; then an inquiry into the condition of the bank by a committee of the above named body; and then, if no objections are interposed at the successive steps, the bank can resume. The institution is represented to have enough cash with which to all deposits in full, including those who deferred their claims when the collapse occurred. It is believed that about two-thirds of the patrons of the bank at the time are with it, and therefore the prospects for business are considered as brilliant. Some of the assets hitherto regarded as doubtful are being collected, and it is expected that very shortly a considerable surplus fund will be accumulated from this source.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 19, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113	113	113¼	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121½	121½	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	117⅝	117⅞	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅛	119⅜	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅝	120⅞	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	122	122¼	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	122	121¾	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, coupon	123½	123¾	....	....	....
10-40's	116⅛	116⅜	....	....	....
10-40's, coupon	118	118¼	....	....	....
Currency 6's	126	126	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	108⅛	108⅜	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	67⅜	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
Quicksilver	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
Pacific Mail	19½	19¾	19½	20	19¾
Adams Express	....	108	108	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	80	80	....	....
American Express	....	60¾	60¾	....	....
Tenn. & Missouri Land	....	7¼	7¼	....	....
New York Central	....	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝
Erie	15⅞	....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Michigan Central	54⅝	54⅝	54	54	54
Michigan Southern	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
Illinois Central	....	98	98	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	....	....	98	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	40⅜	....	....	....	40⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	69⅝
Rock Island	....	....	104½	104	....
St. Paul common	29⅝	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝
Do preferred	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	....	65⅛
Wabash common	....	2¾	2¾	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	102	102	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	....	17	17⅛	....	....
Union Pacific	....	....	63¾	....	64
Harlem	....	....	138½	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	16½	16½	....	16¾
Atlantic & Pac., pref	....	....	83	....	83
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	45
C., C. & I. C. com	....	....	21	....	21

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113⅛.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Money closed easy at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $377,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $25,000. Clearings $19,000,000. Sterling steady at 487@483.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 113 and closed at 113⅛. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds firm. State securities quiet. Stocks opened irregular and became somewhat excited in consequence of the action of the managers of trunk lines relative to freights. Michigan Central declined ⅝ per cent. Northwestern preferred, though this stock was affected by free sales by prominent holders, closed steady to 54⅝. Western Union was exceptionally firm and advanced to 68, with a subsequent reaction to 67⅝. In the last hour the general list was heavy, while New York Central advanced 1 per cent, and Michigan Central and Lake Shore recovered ⅜ and ½ per cent., respectively, from the lowest point of the day. Transactions 192,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Pacific Mail, 45,000 Western Union, 6,000 St. Paul, 16,000 Erie, 96,000 Lake Shore and 24,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	67⅝	Rock Island	104⅛
Quicksilver	17	St. Paul	30
Do. preferred	65	Do. preferred	69
Pacific Mail	19⅝	Toledo & Wabash	24
Marposa	....	Do. preferred	....
Do. preferred	7½	Ft. Wayne	101⅜
Adams Express	108	Terre Haute	3½
Wells-Fargo	80	Do. preferred	9
American Ex	60	Chicago & Alton	101¼
U. S. Express	....	Do. preferred	102
New York Central	112⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Erie	15¾	Delaware & Lack	114
Do. preferred	31	Atlantic & P. Tel	17
Harlem	138	Missouri Pacific	41
Michigan Central	53	Atlantic & P. pref	3½
Mich. Central	92	Panama Central	2
Panama	197½	Chicago, Bur. & Q	117
Lake Shore	55	Hannibal & St. Joe	17½
Illinois Central	98	Union Pacific stock	64
Cleveland & Pitts	96¼	Central Pac. bonds	106
North western	40	Union Pac. bonds, 1st	109
Do. preferred	69½	Do. land grants	93½
C. C. C. & I. C	21	Do. sink. fund	90
N. J. Central	102		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121¾	New 5's	112⅝
5-20's, 1865	117⅛	Currency 6's	126
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅜	10-40's, coupons	117⅞
5-20's, 1867	120⅝	Currency 6's	126
5-20's, 1868	121¾		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	104½	Tennessee, old	43
Virginia, new	70	Tennessee, new	40¼
Virginia, old	34		

LONDON, April 19, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £215,000. It is the general opinion that the bank rate will be lowered to-morrow.

Brodie & Harper, David Geddes & Co., and Leitch & Co., of Glasgow, all connected with the grain trade, have failed. Brodie & Harper's liabilities are £500,000. The liabilities of the other firms are unknown. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1⅝ per cent., being 1⅛ below the Bank of England rate. Consols 94 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, '65, 105¾; do '67, 108¾; 10-40's, 106; new 5's, 104¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 102; Erie 11¾; do preferred 25.

PARIS, April 19.—Rentes 66 francs 27½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 19.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¼.

BERLIN, April 19.—The statement of the Imperial Bank shows an increase of 11,589,000 marks.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1876. }

The course of business was fairly active today in nearly all branches of trade. There were no very decided changes in the principal features of business, the market generally being tolerably steady. In grain the supplies were rather scarce and spot lots of corn sold at extreme prices; oats were also in light supply and a shade higher. Hay was also scarce supply and commanded better figures. Eggs were rather easy but closed a shade steadier. We note the sale of some of this season's cheese at fair prices ranging from 9@13c. Other staples of produce were about steady. Groceries were fairly active at firm prices, with rather higher quotations on molasses; sugars and syrups are firm but not quotably higher. There was a very active business in dry goods, but the downward tendency to values continues and we note a reduction of ⅝c on several of the leading makes of sheetings and prints. Petroleum was weak and unsettled with only a moderate volume of transactions. Other departments of trade were fairly active at steady prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,205	11,752	21,957
Apples, bbls	1,897	2,103	4,000
Cheese, bxs	223	489	712
Corn, bus	8,693	10,339	19,020
Wheat, bus	8,777	4,832	13,609
Rye, bbls	1,453	3,220	17,673
Rye, bus	1,203	3,213	4,413
Barley, bus	11,658	11,996	23,654
Butter, pkgs	528	363	891
Bacon, pcs	14,146	7,126	21,272
Hams, pcs	288	449	737
Potatoes, bus	11,465	18,433	29,898
Hay, bales	1,831	2,210	4,041

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a tolerable demand for the leading staples to-day, the principal restrictions to business being the limited supplies. Wheat was held steadily. We note sales of 1 car prime red winter on track at $1 35; 1 car do in elevator $1 34. We quote prime Michigan white at $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 34@1 36; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are not in demand and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected 90@$1 10, as to quality. No. 2 Chicago spring wheat rules at $1 17@1 22; No. 1 do $1 28@1 30. Corn was dull and lower for spot, and small sales were made at extreme prices; any large volume of offerings would, however, break the market. A car or so shelled sold at 62c, and a few small lots sold 1@2c above our quotations. Oats is quiet and unchanged, but are scarcely sufficient to supply immediate requirements. We quote shelled at 62@63c for yellow, 61@62c for mixed; 59@60c for low-mixed. Rye was also a little stronger, and prime corn for shelling would command 60c, but the bulk of Ohio corn that is coming in does not sell out full. We quote at 57@58c for prime yellow; 54@56c for mixed. Oats were easier and higher; 1 car Pennsylvania white sold at 43½c; 2 cars Ohio do 42c; 6 cars do to arrive, 41c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; prime white 42½@43½c. Barley was easy, with a moderate demand. Canada is in store at $1 30@1 40 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 75@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 81@83c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—A very active jobbing demand was reported, and a considerable demand was reported for round lots. Receipts are quite liberal, having been 11,752 barrels for the week. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local jobbers: Superfine, $4 75@5 00 ₱ bbl; extra, $5 00@5 75; red wheat flour $5 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing brands of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; fancy do $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@7 25; Minnesota $6 50@8 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@9 00; choice do $7 50@8 00; fancy do winter wheat flour is active at $7 00@8 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ pack., $6 25@6 50; in 12 ₱ packages, cornmeal 2c ₱ bushel; cornmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 25. Rye flour $5 00@5 25.

HAY—The supply was again insufficient, notwithstanding increased receipts, amounting to 2,210 bales for the week, and values were stronger. $20 00 was offered for prime timothy. We quote: No. 1 timothy, baled in car, at 20 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie $13 00@15 00.

MILL FEED—There is a moderate volume of business with values steady. We quote bran firm at $13 00@13 50 ₱ ton; second and shipstuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings $21 00@22 00; chopped feed $22 00@24 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The receipts are increased being 2,100 barrels for the week ending to-day. Values are firm for prime grades at about former quotations, but the range is fully sustained by wagons from the country. The tone continues easy, choice being in moderate demand at former prices, while lower grades are weak. We quote the best qualities of gilt edged usually at 2@2 50 ₱ bbl; good to prime 1@2 50; common to fair rules at 1@2 00.

CIDER—There is a fair demand. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel hard; sweet drinking $8 00@12 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a firm market with a moderate supply. Prices are steady at $15 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00@6 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—The demand for cheese at present is not strong, but dealers are expecting some improved demand within the next few days. Receipts for the week are 489 boxes, a considerable portion of which was sold on the basis of rules at 9@13½c, as to quality. We quote New York Goshen at 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 10@13c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Are very active, one house reporting sales of 20 tons within the last two or three weeks. There is a very fine lot being in all the small fruits. We quote common to choice apples at 3@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 19@21c. Evaporated peaches are reduced to 28@30c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Were in liberal supply to-day, and the feeling was rather weak until the afternoon, when the market was a little stronger. We quote at 15@16c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—The supply is liberal with a fair demand. We quote at $3 00@4 00 ₱ barrel in a jobbing way; $2 75@3 00 in round lots.

HONEY—New domestic honey is easier at 20@22c ₱ lb. California is quoted at 45c ₱ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Receipts are moderate and the market is easy; quoted at $1 10@1 15 ₱ gallon jug; 95c@1 05 in barrels and jugs. Maple sugar is dull at 9@10c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—There is a slow trade with somewhat increased receipts. We quote at $1 30@1 75 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—There is a steady market at unchanged quotations. We quote dressed chickens at 15@16c ₱ lb; turkeys 17@18c; geese nominally $8@10c; live chickens by the coop 70@80c per pair; do other than 75c per pair.

POTATOES—Continue to come in freely, the receipts for the past week having been 18,433 bushels. The market is as yet held at former prices, but it seems probable that it will soon be overstocked and go to even a lower range than at present, as country holders are offering shipments in large volume. We quote round lots on track at 30@35c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; 27@28c for Peerless. Sales from store are steady at 35@40c for peachblows; 33@35c for Peerless.

SEEDS—The supply was rather light, but there was a very wide range between buying and selling prices, as dealers do not care to take round lots so near the end of the season. We quote at $10 25@10 50 in a jobbing way, and $9 50@9 75 in round lots. Timothy seed is easy at $2 60@2 70 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 90 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is an active demand. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make at 25c ₱ gallon.

Provisions.

The market was easy with only a moderate amount of business doing. The tone of prices is rather tending downward in sympathy with the leading points of supply, but there is no quotable change in values except upon lard oil. Receipts are moderate, being 7,126 pieces and 149 tierces for the week.

BACON—There was an easy feeling, as follows: Shoulders 10¾@10¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13¼@13½c; clear sides 14c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders are being quotable at 10¾@10¾c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ pair, are quoted at 87 ½@90c.

LARD—The market is easy at revised quotations. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 11½c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 12c; in kegs 12½c; in 3-lb cans 14c; in 5-lb pails 13½c; in 3-lb pails 14½c; in 5-lb pails 17c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 19c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 12 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 95c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 85c; miners' oil, extra, 65c; No. 1 61@63c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is easy, the following prices being $23 75@24 00 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9@9½c; country do 8½@9c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@13c ₱ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 12@13c.

Groceries.

An active business was done by nearly all of the leading grocery houses at firm prices. There was no quotable change in coffees and sugars, the latter being quite firm. In molasses we note a strong feeling and a shade higher values. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	20	Standard A	10½
Choice Rio	19	Standard B	10¼
Prime Rio	18	Do. extra C	10
Good Rio	17	Extra C	9½
Ordinary Rio	16	C—yellow	8¾
Java	32	Franklin, B	10¼
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12
Rio, in papers	22	Crushed	11½
20 grades do	21	Powdered	11½
Rio, in bulk	21	Granulated	11
Java, in papers	33	Good fair N. O	8½
Java, in bulk	32	Prime do	9
Teas.		Prime do	9
Young Hyson	45	Choice fair do	9½
Gunpowder	60	White clarified do	10
Imperial	50	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Japan	40	Syrup, N. O.	50
Oolong	45	Prime	62
Fancy	1 00	Good	50
Souchong	75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips	70
Pearl	6½	Sugar drips	60
Silver gloss	9½	Lower grades	50
Corn	10½	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	55
Choice Carolina	7½	Alspices	17
Patna	7½	Cassia	33
Rangoon	6½	Nutmegs	80
Louisiana	6½	Pepper	19

Soaps.

Irish soap, ₱ box	4 25		
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75		
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 25		
Gold dust	6 00		
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	4 50		
German mottled	6 50		
California, ₱ box	4 20		

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11½@12c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 12c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 50. Oranges $5 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

Dry Goods.

Trade has been exceedingly active with the leading wholesale houses, and the prospect seems favorable for a continuance of the present activity. It will be seen by reference to our quotations, that prices are still being brought down, a number of the leading makes being 5c lower. Buyers will find that orders are selling at the bottom of the market, and they can make purchases to good advantage by visiting our leading houses. We quote as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'ce	Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1	36	8½	Newburg	36	8
Penn Mill do	4-4	8½	Laconia E	36	8
Eagle No. 1	36	8½	California B	36	8¼
Western trade	36	7¾	Laconia O	40	8¾
Manetta	36	6	Laconia	9-4	25
Avondale	36	6	Laconia	10-4	27½
Conestoga A	39	6	Conestoga	10-4	27½
Chippewa C	36	5½	Wabash	10-4	32½
Nonatook	4-4	6¼	Juniata B, fine	3-4	8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonwith O	27	5	Lonsdale	36	10½
Suffolk L	36	7	Lonsdale Cam	36	8
Sharon	36	7¼	Fruit of Loom	36	10¼
Red Bank	36	7	Bay Mill	36	12
Rochdale	36	8	Davol	36	12
Blackstone	36	9	Wamsutta	36	12½
White Rock	36	9	Pepperell	36	12
Pocahontas	36	9	Pepperell	10-4	32½
Hill	36	9½	Pepperell	10-4	32½

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	6¼	Southbridge	6¼
Hamilton fa'cy	6¼	Oriental fancy	6¼
Garner fancy	6¼	Cocheco fancy	7
Amoskeag, in G'y	6	Manchester	6
Richmond	6	Berlin solid	6¼
Merrimac	6	Simpson's black	6¼
Sprague fancy	5¾	fast black	6¼
American fancy	6¼	mourning	6¼

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Harrcleth cheviots	7	Oriental	6
Cocheco	6¼	Spragues	6
Merrimac	6¼	American	6
Anchor	6¼	Allen	6

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7 8	10	Thorndike	7 8	11
Conestoga B	7 8	11	Portsmouth	7 8	12
Conestoga C T	4-4	13½	Portsmouth	4-4	24
" gold m'k'd	4-4	11	Whittaker	4-4	30
" prem. A	4-4	20	Whittaker	4-4	32

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11¼	Little	11
Glasgow	10½	American	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	22	Colored carp't ch'n	22
fine	22	fine	22
Cot'n bat	10@12½	Cotton twine	22

NEW YORK, April 19.—Business was fair with domestic commission houses, but with importers and fairly active with jobbers. Brown and bleached cottons, dyed ducks and cheviots in fair demand. White goods, linens and shirting prints in fair request. Simpson's, Albion and Anchor ginghams prints are reduced 5c. Woolens quiet. Dress goods in moderate demand.

Petroleum.

APRIL 19.—There was a very dull market in all respects during the day, with a material decline in both branches of the trade. Business was limited and the feeling unsatisfactory.

CRUDE—The market opened this morning at the following: United and Conduit, $1 00; Union $1 85. The market was very dull and languid at the opening, and from the opening to the closing transactions were limited. At 2 o'clock it was heavy at the following: United and Conduit, $1 83; Union, $1 82, and at the close it dragged at $1 82½ bid for United and Conduit, and $1 85 asked; Union, $1 80. We quote shipment at $2 08@2 10, with little doing.

REFINED—A dull and declining market must again be reported, the weakness produced by the decline in crude being enhanced by the unsatisfactory advices from the East. We quote standard white, 110 degrees test, in hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works, 19@19¼c; do in car lots, 19½@19¾c; history rules at 14¾c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14c for spot and 14¼c for month. Baltimore rules at 14c for prompt and the month.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, April 19 — Special to the Commercial Gazette: The market opened at $1 88½@1 89¾ for United, at which figures and $1 90 transactions were moderate and the feeling became easy and the market declined to $1 88¾. At two o'clock $1 88¾ was bid, spot, for United; but the afternoon dragged off at $1 90¾ with no buyers. At the close the feeling was weaker and inactive. The final sales largely on the part of the bears were one-third of the total supply was clipped sheep. The market closed very quiet and weak as follows:

Wool sheep, 90 to 100 lbs.....$5 00@5 50
Wool sheep, 70 to 80 lbs.....5 25@5 75
Clipped sheep, 80 to 90 lbs.....3 50@4 00
Clipped sheep, 70 to 80 lbs.....4 00@4 50

Receipts 318 cars through cattle: 62 cars local cattle; 112 cars hogs; 98 cars sheep. Sales 740 head cattle.

Sales.

Below will be found the sales made during the week by leading commission men, with the prices obtained for the stock sold. It will be noticed that Hughes, Huff & Co. and Hamilton, Loughrey & Co. do not appear in the list of sellers, their report of sales not having been furnished us in time for publication:

CATTLE.

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c	No.	Wt.	P'c
14	16,040	$5 05	12	12,720	$5
3	2,800	4 30	3	3,950	5 30
7	8,190	4 70	1	1,360	3

Twelve, retail, $4 50@4 70, average 1,650 to 1,700 lbs; 38, sold in Philadelphia, 41,280 lbs, 1,360 lbs; 32, sold in Philadelphia, 41,280 lbs, $5 05@5 30, sold in Philadelphia, 39,950 lbs, $5 25. Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

17	17,000	$5 00	2	2,440	$5 25
4	4,730	5 35	7	8,090	5 00
11	11,810	5 25	3	3,210	4 90
4	4,410	4 80	1	880	4 25
1	1,150	4 65	16	17,120	4 75
67	80,850	5 15	18	19,980	5 75

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold:

15	19,070	$4 87	1	1,150	$4 50
16	22,980	5 00	27	35,600	5 00
6	6,760	4 75			

HOGS.

J. F. Sadler & Co., sold:

No.	Wt.	P'c	No.	Wt.	P'c
81	11,130	$7 00	85	10,830	$7 40
8	12,570	7 53	5	5,120	7 60
6	12,770	7 59	24	24,660	7 70
38	5,940	7 60	23	6,080	8 50
6	6,210	7 80	5	1,070	8 00
45	9,480	8 00	54	13,250	8 40
120	21,750	8 00	132	23,253	7 80
5	1,000	7 50	5	1,260	7 60
76	16,900	7 95	73	13,330	7 80
8	1,730	8 50	66	13,250	7 95
8	2,140	8 60	8	1,660	8 00
46	10,870	8 50	5	1,340	7 50
21	5,670	8 25			

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

20	5,010	$8 70	48	13,880	$8 90
6	1,530	8 75	3	460	8 25
32	8,000	8 30	75	15,570	7 90
25	14,350	7 87	130	32,230	7 90
20	4,660	8 20	26	6,230	8 15
5	1,000	8 00	4	960	8 00
68	10,610	7 75	370	71,870	7 85
140	23,450	7 75	224	44,350	7 90
3	650	7 60	4	960	7 85
12	3,100	8 20	15	3,920	8 30
20	2,980	7 75	8	1,240	7 90
25	5,370	8 00	20	4,620	8 00
125	20,380	7 80	20	4,140	8 00
2	335	6 25	115	19,120	7 75
62	8,660	7 60	81	15,500	7 90
12	2,750	7 90	72	17,600	8 25
12	1,840	7 90			

Briggs, Dock & Drum sold.

19	3,370	$7 75	6	1,120	$6 75
5	1,120	8 60	21	4,170	8 00
74	12,180	7 70	33	8,540	8 40
61	11,250	7 70	128	24,940	8 00
96	22,670	7 75	93	22,230	8 35
74	12,870	7 75	68	11,990	7 80
108	22,310	8 00	10	1,470	7 70
8	1,430	7 70	6	1,120	8 00
57	10,630	8 10	59	15,900	8 50

SHEEP.

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

117	9,840	$5 00	206	15,100	$4 50
27	2,190	5 50	164	14,450	6 20
125	13,010	6 30	174	14,850	6 15
41	3,170	5 75	455	45,230	6 30

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, } UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE. } PITTSBURGH, PA., April 19, 1876. }

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the two twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

| STATIONS

CITY MATTERS.

OR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 76 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 28, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 19, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30.256	36	62	W.	Gentle	Clear.
2 P. M..	30.244	51	27	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30.294	44	51	N. E.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.270 Highest thermom....55
Mean thermom.... 44 Lowest thermom....30

Councilman Elected.

A special election was held in the Fourteenth ward yesterday for Select Councilman, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. James B. Glass. Captain Lewis S. Brown was elected without opposition worth mentioning. Mr. Brown will make an efficient councilman, and will be a worthy successor of a worthy gentleman.

Base Ball Notes.

The Allegheny and Braddock clubs will play their first game on Saturday, 29th inst. This will be an interesting game.

The E. F. Anderson and Frankstown clubs played at Hazlewood Tuesday afternoon. The Andersons won by a score of 8 to 5.

Thompson, the new catcher for the Braddocks, is said to be an excellent player.

Slight Fires.

Yesterday morning the boy employed at Wiseman's job printing office, on opening the office, found the joists of the floor on fire, and the floor, for the distance of some eight feet, was burned. The discovery was none too soon.

The alarm from box 142, about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the discovery of fire burning between the rafters at the roof of a tenement on Seventeenth street, South Side, belonging to the Rhey sisters. With the assistance of a Babcock extinguisher, the fire was controlled with but little damage.

Reunion of the Tenth Reserves

The fifth annual reunion of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, will be held at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., on Wendesday, May 17, 1876. A full attendance of the surviving members of the regiment is requested. A meeting for the election of officers, etc., will be held at two o'clock P. M. The speeches at 7:30, and banquet at ten o'clock P. M. The Committee of Arrangements will leave nothing undone that will add to the enjoyment of those who attend. Invitations have been extended to Governor Curtin, and Generals Ord, Seymour, Crawford, McCandless, Warner, Allen and Kane, to attend. The oration will be delivered by Col. James R. Knox. James L. Black, historian. Col. J. S. McCalmont, of Franklin, is President, and W. S. Caldwell, of this city, Secretary of the organization.

Alleged False Pretenses.

Daniel Jenkins, of Kearns City, appeared before Alderman Black, a few days ago and made information charging J. H. Alfree with false pretenses. The allegations are that the accused sold to defendent stock in a company engaged in the manufacture of saws for cutting stone, receiving therefor the sum of $1,500, by falsely representing that the company would be a paying concern. Officer Doyle, with a warrant, proceeded up the Monongahela as far as Rice's Landing, last Tuesday, and found and arrested the bear that place, bringing him down to the city yesterday, when he promptly entered bail in the sum of $2,000 for a hearing to-morrow. Mr. Alfree, it appears, is President of the company referred to, which is called the Vesuvius Manufacturing Company, and claims that in the transaction with Mr. Jenkins he acted in good faith. There does not appear to be a very strong case against Mr. A.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

W. Reitz and Daniel Kehlers, bankrupts, Northumberland county. Discharged from bankruptcy.

Cyrus E. Anderson, bankrupt, Beaver county. Report of Register Shafer for the ascertaining and liquidation of liens presented and confirmed absolute.

Noah H. Pangburn, bankrupt, of Allegheny. Composition meeting called for the 2d proximo, before Register Shaffer.

C. Zug & Co., bankrupts, city. Deed having been given by bankrupts to trustees, order made suspending proceedings for the present.

A. J. Denning, Erie county, bankrupt. Petition for injunction presented and restraining order granted.

Wm. H. Swift, bankrupt, Erie county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate confirmed nisi.

Fisher Bros., bankrupts, Allegheny and Venango counties. Order made allowing bankrupts to amend schedule.

Wm. Wellman & Co., bankrupts, Erie county. Assignee's report confirmed absolute, and order made for the sale of real estate.

T. Evens, bankrupt, city. Sale of stock in trade ordered.

White Bros. & Co. vs. David Askerman, debtor, Luzerne county. Order granted for a composition meeting on the 6d prox.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

A. Greenwald & Co. vs. Sanderson; action to recover balance due on account. Verdict for defendant.

Marshall Bros. & Co. vs. John Crone. Judgment against guarnishee for $54 72.

A. Greenwald & Co. vs. P. Roeder. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs, $113 60.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Gainsford vs. the Penna. Co.; Dunn *et al.* vs. Neal *et al.*; White *et al.* vs. Neal *et al.*; Odd Fellows' Savings Bank vs. Porter; Snyder vs. Carothers; Lanningder vs. Weller; Saliver vs. Tarr; Planing Mill Co. vs. Randall; Mutual Building and Loan Association vs. Morsh; Nagle vs. League; Scanlon vs. Milier; Ballantine vs. White; Moore vs. Agney Jones vs. Deveraux; Scott vs. Kenchler.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

Charles Heirholzer in trust vs. E. S. Hanna; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,099 95.

Jared M. Brush vs. A. D. Miller; *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,099 95.

Adam Jac vs. Louis Einstein and Edward Flasworthy doing business as Einstein & Co.; action to recover the price of a house sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $176 25.

John D. Stronse, D. W. Riggs, Samuel Jarvis and Washington Jarvis vs. George Kaufman, Sr. Action of ejectment. Alexander Mehaffey vs. same defendants; action of ejectment. On trial before the same jury.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Britton vs. Bese; Kahn vs. Meskimmen; Schober vs. Shoemaker; Stump vs. Shoemaker; Kroeck vs. Toole; Ready vs. Owens; McClure vs. Hill; Deitrich vs. Bitner; Remtine vs. Myers; Morgan vs. Baumgart.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

The audit list still engages the attention of this court.

Decrees of distribution were made in the following cases: Estate of James J. Shannon, James Ramses and Ambrose Pearce.

Henry Snowden, deceased. Widow's appraisement approved *nisi*.

In remnor heirs of Walter G. Vaux, deceased. Petition of J. T. Davis, guardian for discharge. Rule granted to show cause, returnable 26th inst. and Matilda Crawford appointed guardian *ad litem*.

Harry Walters, minor. Petition of James Grier, guardian, for discharge. Consent of mother of ward filed, order to discharge made, and B. W. Gill, appointed guardian.

Addison McMichael, minor. Samuel McGreggor appointed guardian.

Florence Myrtle, minor. W. H. Houston appointed guardian.

A. Hayden, *et al.* John Kell appointed guardian.

S. Stadler, deceased. Order made discharging administratrix.

Frank and Lida Bonnington, minors. Bond of guardian presented and approved.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Frank Shay plead guilty to a charge of larceny, preferred by George M. Cochran, was sentenced three months to the Workhouse.

P. J. Sweeny was acquitted of a charge of larceny as bailee, preferred by A. W. Holtzhouse.

John Schaber was convicted of larceny, charged by John S. Cooney, and was sentenced one year to the Penitentiary.

The jury found a verdict of guilty in the case of Joseph Carr, indicted on oath of Grace Kennedy for the larceny of twelve dollars, and the defendant was sentenced two years to the Penitentiary.

Geo. Freeze and John Parker are on trial on a charge of malicious mischief. John Dougan is the prosecutor.

M. Turney, charged with larceny, was acquitted.

J. H. Goe, charged with embezzlement, and also with dissuading a witness, was acquitted on both charges.

J. Schaffer was tried for larceny and found not guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. E. Lee *et al.* (2), John L. Bell, John Mink, Louis Reigood, John Meyer, John Griffin, McAllister *et al.*, John R. Black, Ferd. Benninge, Jacob Kaidler, Daniel Kayior, Patrick Shannon, John C. Dolan, M. J. Clark, Mary J. Hayes *et al.*, Mary Jane Hays *et al.*, Mary J. Hays, Herman Marks, Thomas Patch, Owen Davis, John Elcheily, Mary Ann McGuigger *et al.*, Fred. Bowers, Wm. McCord, Frank S. Hill, Chas. F. Bauer, R. H. Caughey, Thomas P. Hilman, James Shouse, John Boats, Francis Graff, F. J. Boeschfield, Daniel Jackson *et al.*, Carl Keifer, Henry Lang, M. Welch *et al.*,

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Third Day of the National Convention—Another Report from the Committee on Resolutions—Adoption of the Substitute Discountenancing Independent Political Action—Final Adjournment.

The National Labor Convention met at Schiller Hall yesterday morning at half-past eight o'clock, and was called to order by President Davis.

The following dispatch from the Philadelphia Branch of Social Democrats was read: "Three cheers for the Pittsburgh Labor Convention, and the union of all workingmen."

The Chair said the Convention, as a Committee of the Whole, would discuss the political question.

A delegate moved that the Committee rise, and that the Convention proceed with the regular order of business, which motion prevailed.

FURTHER REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted an additional report, embracing some twenty resolutions, which were taken up *seriatim*, as follows:

1. That this society sympathizes with their fellow workingmen in California in their efforts to repeal the infamous Burlington Treaty, and consider it one of the worst treaties made by the Government of a free country. In short, it is but the revival of the slave trade under another name.

Adopted as read.

2. That we hold that in co-operation for trading and manufacturing lie the efficient factors that will eventually emancipate the working classes from the wages system. And we recommend to all workingmen and working women to turn their attention to co-operative societies and become active members thereof.

Adopted as read.

3. That we request the National Congress to select an important branch of industry (and we suggest coal mining,) and appropriate a reasonable sum, with proper security, principal and interest to be paid at the end of twenty years, at a low rate of interest, not exceeding three per cent.

Amended so as to include iron mining and iron workers, and in this shape adopted.

4. That we proclaim it as one of the principles of our new industrial government that the cost of manufacturing all sorts of machines and machinery be published for the use of purchasers, and that provision be incorporated in our patent laws; that all manufacturers of patent articles to sell said articles at a certain limited but just profit over the cost of such manufacture.

Adopted as read.

5. That we demand of Congress a strong protective tariff, and we condemn the tinkering of the gentlemen now staying in Washington at the Government's (the people's) expense; more especially do we wish to call attention to the printed matter clause that lets in books sewed but unbound, and by the want of a proper law all our literature is printed in Europe and smuggled into the United States, thereby keeping thousands of useful mechanics idle, such as printers and book binders.

Adopted as read.

6. That as long as interest can be charged for the use of money, labor cannot get its due; that most of the wrongs labor suffers from arises from the fact that labor is not paid its full value; that out of this inequality comes profits, poverty, monopolies, combinations of capital and all the wrongs which make nine-tenths of the world poor and the other tenth rich.

Laid on the table.

7. That this convention is in favor of the election of the President of the United States by the direct vote of the people.

Adopted.

8. That we demand Congress to enforce the eight hour law, and we further demand from the different Legislatures now assembled that a lawful day's work, and that the same is strictly enforced.

Adopted.

9. That we urge upon Hon. N. P. Banks, member of Congress, to introduce the Homestead bill now in his hands, and we earnestly request Representatives to pass said bill, as we consider its enactment will tend to settle numbers of deserving working men on the public lands.

Adopted.

10. That we demand of the Government the enactment of stringent working laws prohibiting any rate of interest greater than that equal to the natural increase of wealth by labor.

Adopted.

11. That we heartily condemn that most iniquitous species of robbery known as the "truck system," in which the workingman is deprived of his just earnings through exorbitant rates for the necessaries of life, and threatened with discharge in case he exercises his right as a man to deal in a legitimate store; that the proprietors of mills, mines, and other industrial pursuits where this degrading and disloyal system exists, act in a manner unworthy even of the past feudal times, and are a disgrace to this Christian age.

Adopted.

12. That we are emphatically opposed to the convict system now practiced by the State and National Governments in prison and reformatory institutions, and we insist that the system of contracts, that interferes with honest industry and reduces such to the condition of pauperism, be abolished; that we owe a debt of gratitude to the Governor of New York for his veto of the convict pauper bill.

Adopted.

13. That Congress enact such laws as will give the actual money due for labor precedence over all other debts. That the lands belonging to and buildings occupied, as well as the machinery, stock, tools or other goods where he performed the labor; also all lands worked upon, mines, commodities, &c., be a lien for labor performed thereon and therein.

Adopted.

14. That our National and State Legislatures be required to pass laws binding all corporations, bodies engaged as common carriers to furnish means of transportation at regular fixed rates, and that no discriminations shall be made in favor of any citizen or citizens either by drawbacks or otherwise, and that a proper penalty be provided for the violation of such laws by forfeiture of charter.

Adopted.

15. That all lawsenacted by our National and State Legislatures, particularly those in which labor is struggling for justice at the hands of capital, be made self enforcing, that is, with such penalties attached in case of the violation of said laws that no means of escape through evasion, technicalities or legal quibbles can possibly occur, therefore, insuring less law breaking and justice to the workingmen.

Adopted.

16. That we recommend a liberal policy of internal improvements by the Government, and that when trans-continental railroads are needed they should be built by the Government. Where the interests of the people require smaller streams to be made navigable, the work to be done by the Government; and that water transportation be relied upon to permit competition with railroads, and that all such work be done with Government money.

Adopted.

17. All tariff duties be so regulated as to protect home labor and home industries and the products thereof from foreign competition.

Adopted.

18. That we recommend that the Chairman of the Convention be authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen for the purpose of continuing this labor convention and its usefulness in the cause of labor, they to act with authority to enforce the recommendations of the convention, and to call from time to time annual conventions from *bona fide* labor organizations and prepare business for the consideration of; but same to be forwarded to all trades unions throughout the United States, and to place themselves in communication with the trades unions of the world; time and place of meeting to be agreed upon by the Committee of Fifteen.

Adopted.

19. That we urge upon the various State Legislatures to enact suitable apprentice laws that will insure competent workmen in various industries, by serving a regular apprenticeship of at least three years.

Several resolutions relative to the finances were passed.

Adjourned till two P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The delegates reassembled at the appointed time, and the Convention was called to order by the President, Mr. Davis.

The question of independent political action was brought up by a resolution, but after a brief discussion action thereon was deferred for the present.

THE VENTILATION BILL.

The following, adopted at a meeting of the representatives of the coal miners, held at one o'clock P. M., was laid before the Convention:

WHEREAS, The Senate Committee on Mining and Miners of the State of Pennsylvania have reported the Ventilation bill passed by the House of Representatives to the Senate, with such amendments as to render it nearly useless for the purpose for which it was intended, more especially by the striking out of the penal clause; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirm their conviction that all legislation for such purpose should be made self-enacting. We therefore *demand* our Representatives in the Senate to vote against the striking out of the penal clause, and we, the miners' delegates, in convention assembled present, pledge ourselves to use our votes and influence to defeat any Senator who shall vote for the striking out of the penal clause.

The resolution was adopted, and the substance thereof ordered to be telegraphed to Harrisburg.

POLITICAL ACTION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the amendments to the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The substitute for the resolution relating to independent political action, was discussed at length and adopted. The committee then rose and reported the above action to the Convention. The report of the committee was adopted.

The substitute is as follows:

Resolved, That independent political action is extremely hazardous and detrimental to the labor interests; that the workingmen of the country should organize in Trades Unions and Labor Leagues to educate the people first, and then, after thorough education and discipline is obtained, to throw the banner of independent action to the breeze, and they believe that existing political parties can be made the vehicle for the attainment of their ends by personal and organized efforts at primary elections of both parties, and through the primaries in the nominating conventions, and therefore in this way be able to carry their men and principles into the halls of Congress and the legislatures of the various States, and thus secure the enactment of laws that will be just and equitable.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee appointed by this Convention for the purpose of calling future conventions be empowered to draw up a set of resolutions for the consideration of such conventions, and that said resolutions shall be published in all labor papers for at least one month previous to the meeting of the convention, and that all delegates come fully instructed to vote thereon.

A resolution indorsing the temperance movement was read, and was laid on the table by a unanimous vote.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the convention and the reporters of the press was passed unanimously.

A motion to declare the *Labor Tribune*, of this city, the official organ of the National Labor Unions was carried.

Adjourned *sine die*.

THE FIRST CASE.

Appeal from a Summary Conviction.

The new act, providing for appeals in cases of summary conviction before magistrates, which was signed by the Governor a few days ago, has already been taken advantage of. Yesterday, J. E. McKelvy, Esq., filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, for an appeal from a judgment entered against William Siebert, by Alderman D. L. Smith. Seibert is a toll collector on the Butler Plank road, and an information was made against him, by a man named Miller, for collecting illegal tolls. He was adjudged guilty, and fined five dollars and costs. Mr. Seibert alleges that the case was "put up on him" in this way: Miller drove through the gate, saying "I'll pay when I come back." The collector did not see him come back, but supposed he had passed when he (the collector) was not at the gate. The toll was twenty-eight cents, coming and going, and this amount was subsequently demanded and paid. Miller, however, had returned by another road, and only owed fourteen cents. Seibert was then sued for exacting illegal tolls, and fined as stated! At the hearing, when Seibert ascertained the true state of the case, he offered to refund the fourteen cents, but Miller would not receive it. The Court granted the petition for an appeal, and made an order directing the alderman to certify his record into court. Although this is the first case, it is not likely to be the last, unless the aldermen exercise a good deal more care and discretion in disposing of summary cases.

A Landlord Swindled.

The proprietor of the Rush House was handsomely swindled yesterday, although in a small way, while several other persons were April fooled. A man of good address and appearance ate a hearty dinner at the hotel, after which he ordered half a dozen of the best cigars. He then "opened his bosom" to the clerk in charge by stating that he was a Government detective, and had four counterfeiters, in whom one of our national banks was interested, in charge, and was taking them to Kentucky for trial. The detective said he had the men in jail here, and before leaving on the train he desired to give them dinner at the Rush House in privacy. He was about going up to jail for the prisoners and would pay any two dollars to accompany him as a matter of safety. The hotel clerk as usual was attentive, ordered the dinner for four and then found a man willing to make the two dollars. The detective started to the jail with the man engaged and arriving at the steps of the institution asked his companion to wait there a few moments while he visited the postoffice. The man waited—but in vain.

Meantime a gentleman who had overheard the conversation at the hotel and the name of the bank here said to be interested, visited the institution and informed the officers here of the case of the prisoners being in the city. Several of the officers visited the jail to see the counterfeiters only to learn that no such prisoners were there.

Allegheny Schools.

The Committee on Inspection, of the Allegheny Board of Controllers, visited the schools of Allegheny on Tuesday, and examined the pupils. The committee is composed of a representative from each ward, and each committeeman is assigned to a school. The mode of examination was by questions printed on slips of paper, which were given to the various classes, and each pupil was required to give answers in writing. These were taken by the examiners, who will report thereon at an early day.

The annual examination of the teachers, by the Superintendent, will be held in the Chestnut street school house, Third ward, on the first and second Saturdays of May, commencing at eight o'clock. Usually there are between two and three hundred at these examinations, embracing the present teachers and school graduates who make application for positions as teachers. They will be examined in ten branches of study, ten questions to each study, to be printed on slips of paper. Two full days will be consumed, it is thought, in the examinations. The names of all the applicants will be taken down, and their manuscripts preserved to mark the standard. Those having ninety per cent. will be numbered 1; eighty per cent. 2, and so on, seventy per cent. No. 3. No certificates will be granted under the latter average.

Vestrymen Elected.

At an election of Vestrymen at Emmanuel Church, Allegheny, on Easter Monday, the following were chosen: J. C. Doane, Philip Wilson, D. H. Williams, Malcolm Hay, George Hollins, J. W. Ebernart, William Turner, Thomas Turner, John McClurg, Henry Smith, John W. Butler, C. H. Sterrett. The following were subsequently chosen officers: Senior Warden and Treasurer, J. C. Doane; Junior Warden, Philip Wilson; Secretary, John W. Butler; delegates to Diocesan Convention, Messrs. Doane, Wilson and Hay.

Vestrymen of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church elected for the ensuing year: John H. Shoenberger, Wm. Jamison, Jas. T. McClure, H. F. Lynch, H. E. Wainwright, Geo. C. Pearson, John Chislett, S. C. McCandless.

The election of vestrymen at St. Mark's church, South Side, has been postponed until the 28th inst.

Grace Church, Mt. Washington—William Halpan, John S. McMillan, William Bond, Alfred Marland, Samuel Goldthorp, Edward Dermott and Edward Bratt.

Allegheny Water Committee.

This committee held their regular meeting last evening.

It was decided to allow Messrs. Lowry and Hemphill each to choose a man and the committee appoint a third to test the duty of the Lowry engine. It was also decided to exclude all persons from seeing the test except members of Councils and reporters. If either party fail to appoint before Saturday, the committee will appoint. Messrs. Lindsey, Drum, Parkhill, Patton and Davis were appointed the appointing committee in behalf of Councils.

On motion of Mr. Wilson a committee consisting of Messrs. Patterson, Wilson and McKelvy was appointed a Centennial Committee to confer with a similar one from Pittsburgh, with a view to concerted action in sending a representation to Philadelphia.

A Stranger Killed by Cars

The Chicago express, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, due at the Union Depot at 7:17 last evening, ran over and killed an unknown man near Fair Oaks Station, a short distance from Leetsdale. The body was brought up to Allegheny and taken to Rodney's coffin rooms, on Ohio street, where an inquest will be held to-day. The man was apparently about twenty-five years of age, and was five feet eight inches in height; mustache and hair black; third finger on left hand deformed; first toe of left foot off; had on dark coat, dark barred pants, two vests, white shirt, and low shoes; nothing in his pockets except a one-bladed knife, with iron handle.

Suits Entered.

Christian Miller instituted proceedings in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, against John Davis to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery. He avers that the defendant on the 7th inst. struck him on the head with a pole, in the face several times with his fist and tore his clothing. One thousand dollars damages are claimed. A *capias* was issued.

James McCarran and wife and others commenced proceedings in ejectment yesterday, in the Common Pleas No. 1, against J. M. Snowden and J. M. Kemp, to recover possession of a lot of ground on Seventh street (formerly Irwin), in the Fourth ward. A summons was issued.

Explosion in a Coal Pit.

Yesterday morning, while a number of miners were engaged in taking out a rib in the Pennsylvania mines, near Walker's Mills, on the Pan Handle Railroad, an explosion of gas occurred, frightfully burning Thomas Bain in the face, arms and breast, and slightly burning William McGraghan on the left arm and face. James Crochan was thrown by the force of the explosion five or six rods and badly injured.

The County Treasuryship.

Judges Sterrett and Stowe yesterday heard the argument of counsel in the equity proceeding of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* J. G. Murray vs. Samuel Kilgore. A. M. Brown, Esq., opened on behalf of Mr. Kilgore, and was followed by Messrs. Acheson and Shiras for Mr. Murray. Mr. Hamilton closed for the respondent. The Court took the papers, and will render a decision hereafter.

THE *Sewickley Valley News* is the name of a new weekly paper just established in the thriving village of Sewickley. It is a very neatly printed sheet and its make up and contents are creditable to its projectors. Messrs. Dillon & Telford are the proprietors and publishers.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Julius Cæsar" is not drawing to the Opera House such numbers of people as the merits of the dramatic performance and the care and money expended in securing the necessary accessories, merit. The attendance last night was the smallest of the week, the house being little if any more than half full. The action of the play proceeded much more satisfactorily than hitherto, Mr. Gotthold especially showing to much better advantage. His reading was more careful, and his acting showed something like emancipation from the harassing cares arising from events behind the scenes. Mr. Aldrich was the deserving recipient of more than customary marks of favor. He is well fitted for the character of *Mark Anthony*, and has evidently bestowed careful study upon it. Mr. Roberts' *Cassius* was about the same as on other nights.

The scenery and mechanical effects worked smoothly, and the pageants were if possible more brilliant than before. The spectacle is well worth viewing, from any standpoint. It is to be repeated to-night.

Academy of Music.

The tide of popular favor sets toward "Pique" and Daly's Fifth Avenue Company, as witness the brilliant audiences which nightly crowd the Academy of Music. The whole vocabulary of adjectives might be exhausted in describing the efforts of Miss Jeffrys-Lewis and her associate artists in "Pique," and yet do them no more than justice. The performance is one of the most interesting and attractive ever given in a Pittsburgh theater, and should be seen by everybody who has a taste for the drama. It will interest old and young, grave and gay, equally.

The wise man will secure his seats before going to the Academy. This can be done at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

"Old Duquesne."

This new drama, from the pen of Bartley Campbell, affords excellent opportunities for military display, and there will be two reviews of troops in full dress during its progress, the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. P. furnishing the men. The piece will be played at Library Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings and at the Saturday matinee. Seats at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Fire in Allegheny.

About half-past twelve this morning a fire was discovered in a booth in the Germania Garden, Allegheny, near the new block of buildings. An alarm brought out the fire department and the flames were promptly extinguished. The loss will not exceed $50. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ARCHITECT EVANS, after examination, condemns the Independence Fire Engine house as unsafe.

THE Independence Engine House, No. 7, on Penn avenue, is not considered safe and it is proposed to build a new one.

THE Heth Zouaves will give an exhibition drill and ball Thursday evening, the 24th inst., at German Masonic Hall, corner of Madison avenue and Washington street, Allegheny.

A MAN named Daniel Somers has been missing from his boarding house in the Thirty first ward since Monday week. He was a single man and had no relatives in the city.

MRS. MELLER, who resided near the mouth of Jones & Loughlin's coal pit, on the South Side, was run over by a coal car last Saturday, sustaining injuries which caused her death in a few hours.

THE Seventh Avenue Hotel, on Liberty street, will be thrown open to the public to-day. Mr. Kanaga is thoroughly conversant with the business of running a first class hotel, and that is the kind of hotel the Seventh Avenue is.

GEORGE FIRST, aged about thirteen years, fell from a raft at the Point, in the Allegheny, yesterday morning, and was nearly drowned. Two men went to his aid in a skiff, and rescued him just as he was being carried under the third bridge.

AT THE instance of detective Roger O'Mara two men named Joseph Langan and Joseph Reese were arrested last evening and held for a hearing, on a charge of the larceny of a gold watch and chain from John Newell, while stoping at the Rush House.

MR. J. B. YOUNGSON received a telegram from Cincinnati yesterday morning announcing that Rev. A. B. Leonard, who is lying dangerously ill with typhoid fever, was somewhat better that morning, and fairs hopes are now entertained of his ultimate recovery.

THE store of James Casey, at Garver's ferry, opposite Freeport, on the Allegheny river, was destroyed by fire, with its contents, on Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at $10,000; only partially covered by insurance. The origin of the fire does not seem to be known.

Two men entered the shop of a clock repairer, on the corner of East and North Diamond streets, Allegheny, and offered some old jewelry for sale. Immediately after their departure the proprietor missed a clock. They were arrested last evening by Officer Noble, and will be examined to-day.

DAVID HOLLY, colored, was arrested yesterday by Officer Tillery, of the Federal Street Depot, for enacting the *role* of "Peeping Tom of Coventry." It appears that a hole was bored in the floor of the ladies' waiting room about a week ago, and the officer has been on the look-out for the man who did it. Holly was seen in the cellar under circumstances which convinced the officer that he was the right man. He has already served a term of six months in the Workhouse for a similar offense. He will have a hearing this morning.

WILLIAM WALLACE, an employee of the Pennsylvania Company, has brought a civil action before Squire Smith, against James Reno, to recover a certain amount of wages which he alleges was illegally attached by Reno. It seems the debt was contracted in Allegheny and the money attached in Youngstown, Ohio. It is claimed that this custom on the part of certain Allegheny grocers and shopkeepers of attaching the wages of workingmen of the company, who are generally paid in Ohio or Indiana, has become quite general, and that it is done without any legal right. The case will probably go to court.

Catarrh Is a Common Disease,

so common that snuffing, spitting, and blowing of the nose, meet us at every turn on the street. Your feet slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. There is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with Consumption of the Lungs, the disease commences as Catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How important then to give early and prompt attention to a catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleanses the blood and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment, and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines with instrument are sold by dealers in medicines. TTHS&W

The American House.

This old established and popular house, No. 344 Liberty street, has lately been leased by Messrs. John S. Barr and D. J. Taylor, and having been refitted and refurnished is now open for business. Mr. Barr has just served a term as Sheriff of Jefferson county, and Mr. Taylor has recently been engaged in business at Millerstown. Both gentlemen are widely and favorably known in the oil and lumber regions, and their house will be headquarters for business men from that section of the state. The hotel is large and well appointed, and it is the intention of the proprietors to make it second to no house of its class in this city. Our readers will do well to give them a call. The guests are guaranteed the best of treatment, and it will be the aim of the proprietors to make them perfectly at home during their stay.

Fine Custom Work.

The celebrated merchant tailoring establishment of J. McArdle, at No. 82 Smithfield street, will need no introduction to many of our readers, as it has become a well-known fact in this section for perfection in fit, and elegance in style, together with the most superior workmanship, Mr. McArdle cannot be excelled. Those in search of something new in the way of cloths, cassimeres, and suitings, will do well to call at this establishment and inspect the very choice selection now in stock, and also, ascertain the prices, all of which, we are confident, will be found very favorable and please the most fastidious.

The New Atlas Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is situated within 100 yards of the Exhibition Grounds, near the new Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

W. J. France, "the Grocer," has removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Wattles & Sheafer, Jewelers, have removed their place of business to their new store room, No. 56 Fifth avenue (formerly occupied by Reineman, Marks & Seidle).

They will display in a few days the most elegant stock of fine goods ever seen in this city. Don't forget to call and see them in their new store, No. 54 Fifth avenue.

Iron City Gun Works.

Rifles, shot guns, pistols and ammunition for Black Hills parties and others. Fishing tackle, sporting apparatus, etc.; a full assortment at lowest prices at H. H. Schulte's Iron City Gun Works, No. 320 Liberty street.

Glass Shades

for covering wax flowers, ornaments, etc., all sizes, at Arnold's new store, 16 Sixth street, between Penn street and Suspension bridge.

TTHS

The Finest Cigars

in the market at 6 for 25 cents. "The Aroma" U. S. C. M.

The Xenia, O., *Torchlight* is boasting of its twine and cordage factory, a very complete concern, which employs fifty persons. The factory supplies 300 paper mills in the west and is now tying up bundles of paper, and has a contract with the Postoffice Department for from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds of twine per month. All sorts of cordage, twine and rope are manufactured. Messrs. Hooven & Allison are the proprietors.

Advancing. Tennessee, which not long ago stood second among the States in the grade of illiteracy, now holds the sixth place.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Turkish Insurrection.

A THREAT FROM AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, April 19.—The three Northern European powers have intimated to the Porte that if a massacre should follow the arming of the Mohametan population, a military expedition composed of Austrian and Russian troops in Turkish territory will certainly be undertaken.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PORTE AND MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, April 19.—It is stated that the negotiations which have been pending at Constantinople since the 5th inst., between the Porte and the special Envoy of Montenegro, demand the cession of the Herzegovinian Valley as far as Mostar, beside the harbor of Spizza.

The newspapers express fears lest the Sultan raise the standard of the Prophet, thus appealing to Mahometan fanaticism.

MUKHTAR PASHA'S VICTORIES.

CONSTANTINOPE, April 19.—The Minister of War has received a telegram from Mukhtar Pasha, dated Tuesday last. The Mukhtar says: We have arrived at Gatzka. Victorious engagements were fought continually during the six days occupied in the advance toward and returning from the neighborhood of Nicsic. We gained striking advantages, although the rebels, who were 14,000 strong, were twice as numerous as our troops. The Prince of Montenegro openly made war upon us. About 7,000 well armed and regularly organized Montenegrins had joined the insurgents. An official telegram from Mostar coincides with the foregoing, and states that Mukhtar returned to Gatzka after leaving the provisions for Nicsic in Fort Prejeka, which is three hours' march to the northwest of Nicsic. Thirty-one Turks were killed and seventy-six wounded. The insurgent loss was much greater.

AND MUKHTAR PASHA'S DEFEATS.

LONDON, April 19.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says the attempt to revictual Nicsic failed. Mukhtar was compelled to retreat after reaching Prejeka.

VIENNA, April 19.—The *Tagblatt's* Graboyo special says the insurgents drove Mukhtar northward and overlook him at Karstac, where a fresh engagement was fought.

SICKNESS IN THE GARRISON AT NICSIC—MUKHTAR PASHA'S LOSSES ENORMOUS.

LONDON, April 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says according to numerous uncontradicted statements, M. Karsoff, Russian Diplomatic agent at Belgrade, has informed his Government that the Servians mean to take Ice Jan on the 5th of May. The Russian representative at Vienna has informed the Servian Minister that Servia need fear no foreign intervention. The insurgents have received considerable sums of money from Russia. These facts gradually convinced a large portion of the German press and public that the reassuring telegrams daily dispatched from Vienna and St. Petersburg ought not to be credited, and that the Russian Government is either playing a double game or else is so far influenced by Sclave parties as to be powerless to stop the insurrection.

Russia.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED FOR ATTACKING AUSTRIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The newspaper *Graschanin* has been suspended for attacking the Austrian Government.

England.

NEW MARKET RACES.

LONDON, April 19.—The New Market handicap race to-day was won by the Artemus colt Premier, Maiz-Conda second, flascal third.

THE SHAH'S CAMPAIGN ABANDONED.

LONDON, April 20.—A Berlin dispatch says news has been received from Persia that the Shah has abandoned his proposed campaign against Merv.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 19.—The steamships The Queen and City of New York, from New York, and Siberia, from Boston, have arrived.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Trouble at Brownstown, W. Va.—The Colored Men Leave.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19.—Additional advices in regard to the threatened affray between the white and negro laborers on the Government locks at Brownstown, West Virginia, are that after a consultation between the parties, the negroes agreed to leave by noon to-day if unmolested, which agreement was ratified by the whites. Contractor Dull deems it necessary to his personal welfare to leave town.

The latest from Brownstown, W. Va., says the negroes boarded an east bound train without money or tickets, and compelled the contractor to carry them east.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—The *Gazette's* Charleston, W. Va., special to-night says the troubles at Brownstown are not yet ended, and the negroes have not gone away, as was previously reported. Last night the rioters went to the office of Contractor Dull, and notified him that unless the negroes were sent away, the rioters would hang every negro and himself with them. Dull went to Charleston and asked the aid of the authorities, and with the Sheriff and one hundred citizens returned to Brownstown this afternoon. No further advices have been received from the scene of the disturbance.

HAYTI.

The Revolution Triumphant—Prominent Generals Shot.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Haytien Consulate here has received cable advices from Kingston that the revolution in Hayti is triumphant. Domingue, the late President has fled. Vice President Ramean and Larquet, the General in command of the Government forces, have been shot. Biron Canal, who was exiled from the country, is now in Port au Prince, and it is presumed will take charge of the Government.

The Chicago Railroad Pool Broken.

CHICAGO, April 19.—On account of the failure of the pool lines to adjust amicably their difficulties, and owing to the dispute which arose in the the meeting held last week and that held in New York on Tuesday, the pool has broken. Mr. Joy telegraphed to the agent for the Michigan